The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,177 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L.	Ballarat	4702	750	F. S. Tomlin	26th Sept.
—	Gwalior	2733	500	F. Harris	3rd Oct.
L.	Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breese	10th "
M.	Hydaspes	2694	500	G. Scrivener	17th "
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th "
—	Nizam	2736	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st "
L.	Shannon	1448	300	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M.	Assam	3038	550	S. F. Cole	14th "
L.	Cathay	2363	500	T. Fairclough	21st "
—	Lombardy	2736	550	W. E. Thompson	28th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
MALWA	3800 500	A. C. Loggin	3rd	Oct.
ROSETTA	3502 700	G. W. Brady	17th	"
MASSILIA	4911 1000	S. D. Shailard	31st	"

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 12, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 685. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850 on Wednesday, 1st Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	700 on Saturday, 1st Nov.
CHINA	5,000	700 on Monday, 1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples and Messina.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 3,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th October. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Viâ Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class Rs. 75 0
Viâ Dieppe ..... 1st class ..

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,800 550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	G. Sturli	4,100 600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Dondich	4,000 600	29th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail. 1884.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	28th Sept.
TITANIA	F. G. Dondich	4,000 600	28th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	28th Sept.

To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

STEAMER FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. SWORDSMAN will leave for Calcutta direct on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

No. 57, Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, Bombay, 5th Sept. 1884.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. GRANT AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th September, 1884, at 6 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 29th September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

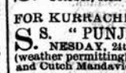
S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 Tons, on 9th October, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th September, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their Agents at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "VICTORIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages according to weight, &c., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's surveyor before removal from the dock; otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Cash Rs. 3, 3-8, 4-8, 5, and 9 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. A.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	20 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	27 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	32 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	63 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	112 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides	58 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers in box with rack dissolver	112 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxycalcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	189 0
APHENGESCOPES for exhibiting opaque objects cartes-de-visite, &c., in conjunction with a Magic Lantern	27 0
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, in mahogany frames—	
13 inch "Comic" per dozen	16 8
13 inch "Natural History" "	22 0
13 inch "Nursery Tales" "	16 0
14 inch "Comic" "	22 4
14 inch "Natural History" "	27 8
14 inch "Nursery Tales" "	27 0
CHANGING COMIC SLIPS "	12 8
LEVER ACTION SLIDES each	2 8
DOUBLE MOTION COMIC AND BEST LEVER MOTION SLIDES "	4 0
PANORAMAS, 14 inch, with moving objects	7 8
CHROMATROPES, 3 inch diameter "	7 4
NATURAL HISTORY PHOTOS, coloured, "	2 8
ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAITS "	3 0
DIORAMIC VIEWS MYTTOES, GUIDE BOOKS	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,

Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,

With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS situated in a healthy position on the seashore, west of the Island, and is open all round to the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all the business places; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.

Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

GREAT NOVELTY IN BOMBAY,

BY ESTABROOKE,

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN GEM PHOTOGRAPHER.

9 Gem Portraits ..... Rs. 1
9 Victorias ..... Rs. 3

Made and finished in a few minutes, warranted not to fade; are the best for Pins, Lockets, &c.

6 & 8, Tamarind Lane, late Royal Hotel Building opposite Temple Bar.

COME AND TRY THEM.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, purchase only the best Goods from the leading manufacturers; their present large stock is of the same superior quality as heretofore; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection it is unsurpassed by any House in India.

	Cash Prices. Rs.		Rs.
AGH DANS	...	...	...
ARMY and NAVY CUPS, comprising one Tumbler with reversible Sherry and Champagne Glass	27		...
BISCUIT BOXES, electro-plate or glass-mounted in electro	16	to	30
BRANDY and SODA FRAMES, consisting of Decanter, five Tumblers and two Wine-glasses	20	to	100
BEER MUGS and CUPS—a large variety	50	to	80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, oval, with cover, drainer and hot-water dish, moveable	9	to	36
BREAKFAST CRUETS, in numerous elegant designs	50	to	108
BUTTER DISHES and COOLERS, electro-plate or glass-mounted in electro	12-8	to	40
CANDLESTICKS, Table and Bedroom	16	to	40
CAKE BASKETS, in very handsome designs	15	to	30
CIGAR LAMPS	36	to	58
CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES, in numerous chaste designs	20	to	28
CHRISTENING PRESENTS—a great variety	13	to	30
CLARET JUGS, glass-mounted in electro-plate	10	to	100
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, sets of 6 or 12	18	to	45
DINNER CRUETS, with 3, 4, 5 or 6 Bottles	31	to	135
EGG FRAMES	18	to	80
EPERGNES, Dessert and Flower Stands, in a variety of elegant designs	18	to	40
ENTREE DISHES, in pairs or sets of four per pair	36	to	200
FISH KNIVES and FORKS, sets of 6 or 12	125	to	220
ICE JUGS for Claret or Champagne Cup	40	to	140
ICE PAILS, glass-mounted in electro or all electro-plate	36	to	58
JAM and MARMALADE JARS do do	14	to	30
LIQUEUR FRAMES, three bottles and six glasses	10	to	34
LUNCHEON TRAYS, with 2 cut-glass Decanters, 4 wine-glasses and electro-plated biscuit-box and stand	72	to	80
MUFFINEERS in a variety of fancy shapes	130	to	165
NAPKIN RINGS in sets of 2, 4 and 6	1-8	to	25
PICKLE or CHUTNEY FRAMES with 1, 2 or 3 bottles	8	to	40
SAUCE AND SOY FRAMES, 2, 3 or 4 bottles	18	to	58
SARDINE BOXES in glass mounted in electro-plate	12-8	to	34
SALVERS AND WAITERS, oval and round	24	to	50
SODAWATER FRAMES	18	to	100
SPIRIT FLASKS	20	to	30
SUGAR and CREAM FRAMES	2-4	to	6
TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES, various handsome designs	30	to	50
TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, consisting of Coffee and Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Cream Jug	60	to	130
TOAST RACKS, in a variety of patterns	90	to	350
VEGETABLE DISHES with Divisions	7-8	to	25
	70	to	117

A large stock of electro-plated and silver ware specially suited for Gymkhana and Shooting Prizes.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY,

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month and it is a very good Hotel, and I was very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices.

E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.

WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.

J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.

GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,

BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a close dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the watch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 10 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	" 30
In Semi-hunting	" 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	" 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MATERIALS FOR BRIDAL OUTFITS.

CREAM SATINS.
CREAM BRODIE SATINS.
CREAM SURAH SILKS.
CREAM CASHMERES
WHITE SURAB SILK
WHITE MOIRE.
BRIDAL WREATHS.
BRIDAL VEILS.
CREAM SATIN FANS.
WHITE SILK STOCKINGS.
CREAM SILK STOCKINGS.
BRIDAL HANDKERCHIEFS.
CREAM AND WHITE SATIN SHOES.

WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success; when lo! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina!!

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities, necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate. As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection. We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

☞ See that you ask for, and more especially that you get, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos. We can guarantee no other genuine.

REVISED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

NOTICES.

HOTEL! HOTEL!! HOTEL!!!

COMFORTABLE and AIRY ROOMS available at BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort, Tamrind Lane, formerly known as Royal Hotel.

BAR and BILLIARD under the management of Mr. T. A. ALLAN.

Every attention paid to Boarders and Visitors.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. NALIN BIHARI SIRCAR to SIGN our firm.

KERR, TARRUCK & Co.

38, Elphinstone Circle, 19th September, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS held on the 30th instant it was resolved to call up the remaining Capital of the 2nd ISSUE and the following calls were made:—

Rs. 100 per Share due 15th October, 1884.
100 " 15th November, 1884.

payable at the Bank of Bombay.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

1, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to THE MANAGER.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

IN anticipation of the DAMAGE to the line by FLOODS being SUFFICIENTLY REPAIRED within a few days so as to restore through communication Goods traffic (not perishable) will be received at all stations on and after this date.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th September, 1884.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

THIS DINNER will be held on the 29th instant, 8-30 p.m., at the Club of Western India, Poona. Gentlemen who are or have been members of either University and desire to attend are requested to send in their names to one of the undersigned not later than the 26th instant.

R. G. OXENHAM,
Exeter College, Oxford.
Address Poona.

JAMES JARDINE,
Caius College, Cambridge.
Address High Court, Bombay.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE DEKKAN.

BY RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR,

M. A., Hony. M. R. A. S.

Price—Re. 1-8.

"Professor Bhandarkar deserves the special thanks of Government for the great labour and learning he has spent on this very elaborate and valuable early history of the Deccan."—Letter of Mr. J. M. Campbell, Compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, to Government.

"I am greatly interested by your History. The fulness and the different subjects it takes up give it an interest which the general reader finds in the simple chronicle of kings." "It is the most generally interesting of the learned historical contributions."—Mr. Campbell's letters to the author.

"I have read it carefully and found it to be just what such a work should be. Your remarks on the Gupta Era will, I trust, set at rest a long disputed and puzzling problem in Indian chronology."—Dr. Rajendralal Mitra.

BOMBAY:—MESSRS. GOPAL NARAYAN & CO., Kalbadevi-road.

POONA:—MESSRS. COOPER & Co., East-street; ARYA BHUSHAN PRESS, Budhvar.

NOTICE.—No. 3344 OF 1884.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE up to WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1884, for the supply for three years by contract of ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS for the use of the INDIAN GOVERNMENT VESSELS at Bombay.

2. It is open to Tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserves to itself the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the articles tendered, as it may think fit.

3. Tenders must be posted by registered post on any preceding day to 1st October, 1884, and will not be received in any other way. The Tenders will be opened by the Director of the Indian Marine at 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1884. The parties tendering can be in attendance at that hour at the Office to witness this.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by the Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount required to be deposited.

5. Tender forms can be had at this Office, and should be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Articles of Provisions for the use of Indian Government Vessels at Bombay."

J. HEXT, Captain, R.N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, September 15, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 11 a.m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and up to 1 p.m. at the Office of the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, on the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified for 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.	Tenders to be received
Kurbis and Straw under Schedule No. 18	On 1st October, 1884.
Firewood and Charcoal " 19	Do. Do.
Shoeing Commissariat cattle " 20	Do. Do.
Purchase of empty casks " 21	On 6th October, 1884.
Butter and milk " 22	Do. Do.
Oils " 23	Do. Do.
Arrowroot Limejuice, Crockery and Chinaware &c., " 24	on 9th October, 1884.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the tender must be furnished in cash or Government loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 26th August, 1884.

NOTICES.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 1st October next up to noon by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Hyderabad, and up to 11-30 a.m. by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Karachi and Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay, for the supply of POTATOES under schedule No. 43 to the Commissariat Department at Karachi and Hyderabad for the year 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the tenders must be furnished in cash or Government loan paper to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury, and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
For Acting Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 19th Aug., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 6th October next, up to noon by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Poona, and up to 11-30 a.m. by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, for Contracts specified below for supplies to the Commissariat Department, Poona, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Poona and Bombay Commissariat Storekeeper General.	Cattle and sheep for slaughter for one year from 1st April, 1885, under schedule No. 10.	
	Cattle and sheep for slaughter for two years from 1st April, 1885, under schedule No. 10 A.	
	Beef and mutton for one year from April, 1885, under Schedule No. 14.	
	Beef and mutton for two years from April, 1885, under schedule No. 14 A.	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 11th August, 1884

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next up to 11 a.m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and up to 1 p.m. at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office at Bombay, on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885, and 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.	Tenders to be received on
Sugar Under Schedule No. 35	13th Oct., 1884
Sugar " No. 35A	13th "
Potatoes and Vegetables " No. 37	16th "
Tea, &c. " No. 38	16th "
FOR PERIM.	
Mutton, Provisions, Water and miscellaneous articles " No. 1	16th "

Forms of Tenders and Schedulers with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next up to 11-30 a.m. at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay, Poona, Karachi, Hyderabad, Mhow, Ahmedabad	Carriage for the conveyance of Funeral Parties, &c and Coffins.	Under Schedule No. 3	Tenders to be received on 9th October 1884.
Bombay	Wooden Articles, Copper, Iron and Tinware and Crockery and China Ware.	"	4 " 9th "
Poona			
Ahmednagar			
Mhow			
Nusserabad	Leather, Bamboo and Rattan Articles and Earthenware	"	5 " 9th "
Karachi			
Hyderabad			
Deesa	Cattle Equipments and Commissariat	"	8 " 13th
Belgaum	Dead Stock Country Medicines	"	" 13th "
Ahmedabad			
Bombay	Fish, Salted	"	6 " 15th
Poona and Karachi			
Belgam	Hired draught Bullocks	"	7 " 15th "
Bombay	Tow, Country	"	8a " 15th "

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent., on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow-street.

PIECE MUSIC—Only Four Annas the Piece. TERMS.—Eight Annas the Shilling for Cash.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Tennyson's Songs with Music	13 4
Homes without Hands; by Rev. J. G. Wood	10 0
A Pair of Blue Eyes; by Thomas Hardy	3 12
Return of the Native; by Thomas Hardy	3 12
John Inglesant; by J. H. Shorthouse	3 12
Nursery Numbers	1 12
Judy's Guide to Health, Wealth, and Happiness	0 6
Eagle Copying Pencils, each	0 12
Bibbs for Copying Pencils, per box of 3	0 8
Ming Salla's Linen Marker Pencil, each	0 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow-street.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 29th instant, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at the registered Office of the Company, 15, Rampart Row, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 20th September, 1884, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and share of the firm of LULLOO VITHAL in the firm of LULOO NAGUR, having its place of business at Prabhoey or Tabana Kata, outside the Fort, has been STOPPED from the 7th day of Shravan Vad 1940 (12th August, 1884), and the management from RAGHOONATH NAGUR, the owner of the said firm of Lulloo Vithal, who used to manage the said firm of Lulloo Nagur, has been WITHDRAWN, and if any person or persons whoever deal with the said Raghoonath Nagur they or he will do so at their or his risk and peril, and the said firm of Luloo Nagur will not be responsible for the same.

શા૦ ભાવુ નાગર,
ઠે૦, LULOO NAGUR.
22nd September, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 23rd October next, up to 1 p.m., at the Office of the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, and at the Executive Commissariat Offices, Aden, up to 11 a.m. (local times), for Contracts as specified below for 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.

Rice, Dhall Tur, Jowari, Wheat, &c., under Schedule No. 11; Country Medicines, Ghee, &c., under Schedule No. 25.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 16th Sept. 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next, up to 11-30 a. m., at the Offices of the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and Kurrachi, and up to noon at the other respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay, Ahmednagur, Poona, Kurrachi	Cattle and sheep for Slaughter under Schedule No. 10.	Tenders to be received on 20th October 1884.	
Commissariat Storekeeper-to-Government, Bombay, Kurrachi	Covering, dammering, &c. Packages and drawing off Porter, &c., Schedule No. 11.	Do.	do.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagur, Mhow, Neemuch, Nussirabad, Kurrachi, Hydrabad, Deesa, Belgaum, Ahmedabad	Tinning Cooking Utensils, Schedule No. 12. Stationery & book binding, Schedule No. 13. Purchase of Letter of Transport and Slaughter Cattle, Schedule No. 15. Shoeing Cattle, Schedule No. 17.	Do.	do.
Bombay, Ahmednagur, Mhow, Neemuch, Nussirabad, Belgaum, Ahmedabad	Beef and Mutton, Schedule No. 14.	Do.	do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lt. Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 16th Sept. 1884.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

No. 2. 1ft. 10in. high by 1ft. 5in. wide by 1ft. 4in. deep, Rs. 161-4.

No. 7. 3ft. high by 1ft. 6in. wide by 1ft. 6in. deep.. Rs. 213-12.

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES.

JAPANNED TIN.

EACH fitted with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-Pad, Note Paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, Wax, &c., and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray, with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

Outside Measure		
No. 1—15 by 10 by 5 inches	Rs.	41 4
" " with extra Tray	"	45 12
Leather Travelling Cover for above.		12 0

CHUBB'S CASH-BOXES.

No. 1	6 by 4 by 2½ inches	Rs.	13 8
" 2	7½ " 4½ by 3	"	15 0
" 3	9 " 5½ by 3½	"	17 4
" 4	10 by 6 by 4	"	19 8
" 5	11 by 6¾ by 4½	"	21 0
" 6	12 by 7 by 5	"	22 8
" 7	14 by 8 by 6	"	24 12

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES.

Outside Measure.		With Pen-tray and Inkstand.
No. 1—14 by 8 by 5 inches	Rs. 22 8	27 0
" 2—15 by 9½ by 6 "	" 24 12	29 4
" 3—17 by 11 by 7 "	" 27 0	31 8
" 4—18 by 13½ by 8 "	" 30 0	34 8

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES.

No. 1—13 by 9 by 8 inches	Rs.	20 4
" 2—16 by 12 by 11 "	"	26 4
" 3—18 by 13 by 13 "	"	30 0
" 5—20 by 15 by 15 "	"	34 8
" 6—23 by 17 by 16 "	"	40 8

CHUBB'S FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 1—12 by 8 by 4 inches	Rs.	18 12
" 2—14 by 10 by 5 "	"	21 0
" 3—16 by 12 by 6 "	"	24 12

CHUBB'S PATENT PADLOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
2	7 12	32	10 10
1	6 14	33	11 14
1	6 14	34	13 2
12	8 2	35	16 4
2	9 0	4	18 12
24	9 10	Queen's Padlock	4 10
25	10 4		

CHUBB'S PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
2	6 4	4 by 2	7 8
24	6 8	4 by 24	8 2
3	6 14	4 by 3	9 6
34	8 14	44 by 3	10 0

CHUBB'S PATENT DRAWER LOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
14	6 4	22	6 14
12	6 8	3	7 4
2	6 8	34 by 2 inches	8 12
24	6 14	4 by 3 "	9 6

CHUBB'S PATENT BOX OR CHEST LOCKS.

14, 13 or 2 inches	each Rs.	6 14
24 or 24 "	"	7 4
3 "	"	7 12
34 "	"	8 2
4 "	"	9 0
44 "	"	9 10

CHUBB'S PATENT PEDESTAL LOCKS.

24 inches	Rs.	7 4
3 "	"	7 12
34 "	"	8 2

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
☎ Telephone No. 39.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."
Cures, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. Druggists,
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGRA CLUB DEBENTURES.

A FEW DEBENTURES, each of rupees one hundred, and bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, are STILL AVAILABLE. Apply to Major F. W. CHATTERTON, Honorary Secretary.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day RESUMED CHARGE of the Bombay office of this Company.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Manager, Eastern Branch.
Elphinstone Circle, 23rd Sept., 1884.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the OCCUPATION of PLOTS of GROUND at the Colaba Cotton Green during the ensuing fair season.

Particulars regarding rent, &c., can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1884.

FOR SALE.

PRESENT STOCK and what may be made to June 15, 1885, of COTTON OPENER DUST, DIRT, SEEDS, &c. Apply

JAMES SCOTT & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents, The People of India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
40, Forbes-street, Bombay.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 (forty-five) per share (being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum) will be paid on and after the 24th instant, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 16th instant, on production of the share certificates.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1884.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give NOTICE that a Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace resident in the City of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 4th October, 1884, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Mr. HORMJEE CORSETJEE DADY, deceased.

A. E. BLUNT GORDON,
Acting Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Office of Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, 22nd September, 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

AHMEDABAD, BROACH, HOOBLEE, INDORE, KHANGAUM, KURRACHEE, OOMRAOTTEE, POONA,

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.

DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.

Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.

LOANS granted on Government and other securities, and on Goods and Bullion.

Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each and succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the lightest, quietest, simplest, and most perfectly constructed of all machines yet manufactured. They have more special features to commend, and are the reigning sovereign of all sewing Machines.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has sale on hand a few Civil Life, roomy, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Postonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

STILL BURGUNDY, VOLNAY and CHAMBERTIN. Rs. 21 and 27 per case of 1 dozen bottles. The elite of Burgundies.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church Gate-street.

FOR SALE, PIANO by Bluthner, short grand, in perfect order. Rs. 1,000. Apply to Colonel BONUS, Poona.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rs. 10,000. For particulars apply to X.Y.Z., General Post Office, Bombay.

NOVELTY.—Moradabad Forks and Spoons; green and blue tints.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a KHANSAMA for the Officers' Mess, Lancashire Fusiliers. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, Mhow.

LOUIS ROEDERER'S Carte blanche, RESERVE for GREAT BRITAIN, is the brand used at the clubs, obtainable only from PHIPSON and Co.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

NEWEST SHAPES in black felt Hats for evening wear, at Rs. 6-8, at Y. A. LACKA and Co.'s Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

GERMAN LESSONS.—A gentleman wants to read German for two hours daily, with a German Scholar. Apply to S. M., *Bombay Gazette*.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit. net. Nanoo Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

REQUIRED by an Educated Anglo-Indian gentleman a teachership at a school. Moderate salary wanted. Reply "Xenophon," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

WANTED, a NATIVE SUB-ENGINEER skilled in surveying, levelling and, in supervising construction. Salary Rs. 175 fortnightly, with travelling allowance. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 60 to 400. L. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate street.

BRIGG'S TRANSFER PAPERS, Borders, Slippers, Smoking Caps, Cushions, &c., a fresh supply, at very moderate prices.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a very handsome, well-matched pair of Hungarian horses, 16 hands high. For particulars apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum, where they can be seen by appointment.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a LANDAU and a STANHOPE, built by the Burlington carriage Factory and imported new last year. Landau Rs. 1,400, Stanhope Rs. 1,200. For further particulars, address Colonel BONUS, Poona.

DORÉ'S PICTURES.—Christ leaving the Pratorium, and the Dream of Pilate's Wife. Unmounted engravings on India-paper, in soldered case as lately received. Price Rs. 10 the pair.—G. OWEN DUNN, Surat.

CORN MILLS!! CORN MILLS!!!—Will grind Corn, Wheat, Rice, Bajree, &c., and dress at the same time, dividing the fine flour from the coarse or bran.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby Row, Bombay.

TRICYCLES!! TRICYCLES!!!—JUST RECEIVED a small consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, especially constructed for India.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby Row, Bombay.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year in favour of the Standard Life Office by persons desiring the benefits of Life Assurance; and the New Assurances granted on carefully selected lives were in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch Life Offices. Forms on application at Bombay Branch Office.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Durecco' Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibbs's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (4 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Iron and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 24, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF GOLD WATCHES (by Messrs. Favre Louba & Co.) &c.,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, by order of Marwaries Messrs. Gumna Bhagchund and Co. and on account and risk of Thucker Liladhur Kesowjee:—double-faced gold watches Nos. 20363, 66138, 28378, 66136, 1 open-faced gold watch Nos. 80200, and 1 English gold watch-guard with ring and whistle.

SALE OF EARTHENWARE PIPES, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, at their Metal Mart, Byculla, and on account of the concerned a quantity of earthenware pipes and joints cracked and damaged.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a piece of Cart known by the name of Mandassur, with a small cadjan cutcha-built house situated on the Hunsaloo-road near the Dadur Station.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Jewan Dhandjee Dhuru and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Allexo Gonsalves Athaide, and Laurence Allexo Athaide of Hunsaully, Dadur, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by virtue of the power of sale given the mortgage deed, dated 7th October, 1879, on TUESDAY, the 23rd September, 1884, sale to commence at 4 p.m., as follows:—

All that piece or parcel or cart called "Mandassur" together with a small cadjan cutcha-built house standing thereon, and with a few cocoanut trees, and a few mango-trees, &c., containing by admeasurement 893 square yards, standing in the book of Collector of Bombay under Pension and Tax Nos. 726 and 272, in the name of the said Laurence Allexo Athaide, and bounded on the north and west by the public street (gully), on the east by the property of Jewan Dhandjee Dhuru, and on the south by the property of Anunta Dhondjee Dhuru.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1884.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will receive TENDERS for the supply of about 12,500 lineal feet of 5", 4" and 3" CAST IRON PIPES. Particulars can be obtained on application to

WILLIAM CLAKE, A.B.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona District.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to
MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,
(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, and the Sindhia-Neemuch State Railway.)

NOTICE.

OPENING OF FEROZEPORE EXTENSION OF THE REWARI-FEROZEPORE RAILWAY FOR GOODS AND COACHING TRAFFIC.

ON and from the 1st October, 1884, the following stations on the Ferozepore Extension of the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway competing through communication between Ferozepore and Rewari will, subject to the approval of the Government of India, be opened for all descriptions of Goods and Coaching Traffic:—

1 Rata Gudah	7 Jaitu
2 Kalanwali	8 Kothapura
3 Raman	9 Faridkote
4 Sherpatan	10 Kotkapura
5 Battinda	11 Ferozepore.
6 Goniana	

2. On and from the same date these stations will also be opened for the receipt and despatch of private messages.

3. The rules, rates and the classification of goods on the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway are the same as those which are in force on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

4. Information as to rates, &c., can be obtained on application to any of the station masters of the undersigned.

By Order,
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ajmere, 8th Sept., 1884.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church-gate-street, on SATURDAY, the 27th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1884,

2. To declare a Dividend,

3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

5. To consider the remuneration of the Directors and to pass a resolution thereon.

6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

At the same meeting the following resolution will be proposed, viz:—

"That the Resolution passed at the meeting of the Shareholders held on the 30th August last be amended by striking out the second and third paragraphs thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:—

"That the Directors be authorized to sell and dispose of the new issue of shares in such amounts and as and when they think fit, and that the premiums to be obtained on such sales be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund of the Company."

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th September to 3rd October, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th September, 1884.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY,
Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.

DIE SINKING.

	Rs. a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from	7 0
DITTO 3 or 4 letters, from	8 0
CREST DIES engraved, from	9 0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from	10 0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour	2 8
Ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze	5 0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line	1 8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2 0
Engraving per line extra	1 0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra	1 0
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from	5 0

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100	1 0
Lady's ditto ditto	2 0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto ditto	1 12
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2 4
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from	5 0

* Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

"ROUGH ON RATS".

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Bed-bugs, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers. Druggists, Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£8,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Gothurst Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
15, Forbes Street, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT,
Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.
It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.
Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.
Bombay House, August, 1884.

NOTICES.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Kaghla-Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.		
Do. F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. FG	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	do.	do.
Do. F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. A Wt. American	do.	do.
Do. U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do. No. 6 Canister	do.	per case.

HERPOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

KANNY AND CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 9, MEADOW-STREET,
Next door to
MR. D. MACROPOLO,
The Tobacconist.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	" 760
Do. for 6 arc lights		2,000 Candles, each	" 1,300
Do. 8	do.	500 do.	" 1,300
Do. 20	do.	500 do.	" 1,900

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make.
INSULATED CABLES, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.

GENERAL AGENT A BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 5, Fir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1884-85 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000	
Belgaum Taluka	1,400	
Total	5,400	khandis of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,230	
Central Division of Kanara	150	
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700	
Total	4,100	khandis of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the Kanara Creek delivered at the depots on the roadside in the forests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bundars, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum

A LOVER AND HIS PRESENTS

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Frank Manuel Phillips, aged 23, a Portuguese shop salesman lately in the employ of Messrs. Barton and Co., Limited, Churchgate-street, was charged under section 35 of the Criminal Procedure Act with having in his possession a large quantity of miscellaneous articles, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Mr. Dinsha Davur, barrister, with Mr. L. M. Souza, pleader, appeared for the defence. In reply to the magistrate when the case was called on as to whether there was any defence, Mr Dinshaw said the accusation was a most scandalous attempt to do a man harm.

It appeared, according to the outline of the case for the prosecution given by Mr. Superintendent McDermott, that the prisoner had been in the employ Barton and Co., Limited, for the past two years. During this period he became engaged to a young woman, to whom he made a number of presents. Some of these were of an expensive character, and although he was only in receipt of Rs. 25 per month, on one occasion he gave his sweetheart an album valued at Rs. 18, containing, of course, his own portrait. Another present was an elegant parasol. The engagement was in the course of time broken off, and the prisoner then wrote to his former beloved asking her for a return of the presents she had received from him during the courtship. The lady vouchsafed him no reply, and he accordingly followed up his former demand by sending to her a lawyer's notice, threatening that if she did not return the things, he would institute legal proceedings for their recovery. In consequence Mr. Cabral, father of the girl, went to Barton and Co. and gave them certain information, upon which they returned with him to his house, where he showed the European manager the album and the parasol. The directors of Barton and Co. called upon the prisoner for an explanation, which he furnished. The explanation was accepted, but the prisoner was dismissed on the 9th. On the following day he was permitted to pay for the album and parasol, and the memorandum usually given for a cash payment was handed him. Mr. McDermott mentioned this incident to the Deputy Commissioner, by whose instructions he asked the magistrate whether it should be included in the charge.

His worship replied in the negative.

Mr. Daver stated that the accused had not only served Barton and Co., but several other companies, from whom he had certificates for honesty and respectability. The articles respecting which the charge was framed were not found in his possession at all, but in the house of his sister, with whom he lived. The sister had lived in the service of Mr. Cooper, the presidency magistrate, and of the daughter of Mr. Ryan—both of whom had accordingly declined to try the present case—and of Lady Aitchison, and had received presents of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 from them in parting. She is now added Mr. Daver, in possession of a house better furnished than most of us have.

A large collection of miscellaneous articles which formed the subject of the charge was produced by the police. The table was loaded with silver, aluminium, and albert chains, silk, ivory, and black calico fans ladies' hair brushes, cups and saucers, scent bottles, lockets and pendants, a valentine or two, a blue plush lady's companion, a folding chair, a hand mirror and a wire rat-trap, and a host of similar articles which gave the court the appearance of a fancy bazaar.

Mr. Robert Nicolas Conseicao, lately a partner in the firm and now in the employ of Barton and Co., the prosecutor, was called to identify the property produced by the police. He said it was impossible to say what stock was missing, as they kept no account of many of these small articles. He pointed out that a cigar-case, and a "Guide to the Ballroom" bore the trade mark of the company, and contended that on the hand mirror and folding chair a similar mark had been erased. He also produced other articles from their stock corresponding to those in the court. In cross-examination he admitted with reference to a bottle of scent claimed by him as the property of the company, that such scent was sold in every dealer's shop in Bombay.

Mr. Daver.—And all these articles, without one exception, are sold by all the other shops in the city?

Witness.—Yes, every article.

Mr. Inspector Framjee deposed that on the 17th he received instructions from Superintendent McDermott, in accordance with which he went to the house of the accused at Girgaum. In the search for some chains he found one and a white fan in a paper box, and he saw a number of other articles there, but did not take charge of them. He brought the articles to the superintendent, and they were identified next morning. In reply to Mr. Daver, the inspector said he saw the sister of the accused in the house, and she told him a great portion of the things belonged to her. The house was pretty well furnished.

The magistrate.—Is it better than any of ours?

Inspector Framjee.—Well, I don't know about your worship's house. (Laughter.)

Mr. Daver.—I said she was in possession of a house better than many of us have, pointing to those around the pleader's table. I did not include the Bench. (Renewed laughter.)

The witness, in further cross-examination, said the house was opposite that of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, and it contained other articles of even greater value than those claimed by Barton & Co.

Mr. Daver.—You do not reasonably suspect this is stolen property?

Inspector Framjee.—I have reason to suspect that undoubtedly if you ask my opinion.

Mr. Daver.—I suppose the great reason is that you are a policeman. Can you tell me whether you have any instructions from Barton & Co. to press the prosecution or not?

Witness.—I have no instructions.

Are they unwilling that he should be prosecuted?—I don't know that.

The magistrate.—That should have been asked of the first witness.

Mr. Eduljee, addressing the court, said he had just been instructed to appear on behalf of the would be father-in-law and brother-in-law.

The magistrate.—The would-be or the were-to-be? (Laughter.)

Mr. Eduljee.—The "were-to-be." In justice to the young lady whose name has been mentioned in this matter, they have instructed me to make a statement.

Mr. Daver.—I object to that.

The magistrate.—After I have heard the case, that will be the time to make any statement you wish, not in the middle of the case. There is nothing against Mr. Cabral here.

Mr. Eduljee.—My client says he was not the first to inform the police, and that he gave no information to Barton and Co. That is the statement I wish to make.

Mr. J. McDermott, Acting Superintendent of the Fort Division, who was the next witness, said that on the evening of Wednesday, the 17th, he went to the shop of Messrs. Barton and Co., to make inquiries respecting the reported theft of two gold albert chains. He subsequently gave instructions to Inspector Framjee to arrest the accused, and to search for the stolen property. At eight o'clock the same evening the accused was brought to him by police jemadar Said Murat, who was accompanied by Mr. Watson, the manager of Barton and Co. All the property now identified by Mr. Watson, to whom it was shown, was returned to the sister of the accused. Witness searched the accused and found upon him two keys. In consequence of a statement made by Phillips, witness took him back to the house and made a further search. He found the property now before the court in boxes, the keys of which were produced by the accused. Mr. Watson next morning identified some of those articles which bore the company's private mark, including the "Ball-room Guide." Mr. Watson was also shown the silver locket and pendant, and from a statement of the accused looked at in the jewellery case where there were similar articles, and from which the albert chains had been stolen. On the Friday following the son of Mr. [illegible] handed him a cigar-case which had been [illegible] father in the shop by the accused, who [illegible]ecept money in payment. Mr. Daver [illegible]perintendent to say from whom the [illegible]received which led to the prisoner [illegible]t the witness declined to answer [illegible]ection 162 of the Indian [illegible] afterwards, he said, of [illegible]ed to Miss Cabral.

[illegible] that he refused to

[illegible]arned that the

[illegible]er?—I do not

[illegible] by Mr.

[illegible]om the

He

[illegible]tify

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

REUTER'S closing telegrams of Saturday advise nothing new from home, and we have had another very quiet day in general business here.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Increase	Rs. 3,40,628
Do. do. Branches	Decrease	,, 3,06,643
Other Deposits	Decrease	,, 9,31,161
Cash Credits Undrawn	Increase	,, 2,94,939
Govt. & other Authorised Securities	Decrease	,, 3,27,461
Cash Credits	Increase	,, 3,16,686
Loans	Decrease	,, 1,84,656
Bills Discounted	Increase	,, 4,75,145
Cash with Correspondents	Increase	,, 1,52,415
Cash and Currency Notes	Decrease	,, 10,53,861

The decrease in the Cash Balance arises mainly, it would be observed, from a reduction in Deposits, the result doubtless of a decrease in the funds at the disposal of the exchange banks who have been getting nothing in the shape of Council remittances for the past three weeks. With business in its present depressed state, however, there is no likelihood of money appreciating in value in the immediate future.

EXCHANGE has been firm again to-day at an advance of 1-32d. The strengthening influence still comes from Calcutta, where there is more activity in exports than on this side. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 7d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	ls. 7 7-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	..ls. 7 19-32d.	,,
Credits, do. do. do.	..ls. 7 11-16d.	,,
France do. do. do.	..2 07½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled very steady, and rates are the turn in favour of holders at Rs. 99 3-16 for Fours and Rs. 102⅛ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Companies have again been firmer, with speculative "bears" all eager to cover in their short sales. Prices may be called Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 higher all round, and anything in the shape of better news from China would convert the firmness into a strong rise. In other things there is not much doing. Flour Mills are stronger, Bapty's being up to Rs. 52 premium.

COTTON to-day has been a very quiet market Rates, if not quotably lower, tend in that direction and export buyers are only operating to cover smal outstanding sales made before the fall, current figures here being above the home parity.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain in the same position.

FREIGHTS are also unchanged. For Liverpool we quote 13s. 9d. to 15s. and for Continental ports 17s. 6d. to 20s., ready. Forward nothing doing.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods and Yarns are quiet with barely an average business passing, and prices have a downward tendency in sympathy with home advices. Coals are strong with few sellers, either ready or forward.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	98

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	735 xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	320 xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolida ed Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	..
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	..
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	50

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	55	500	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Borar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 65	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1 400	250	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500	..	1,700
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	60	1 500
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	all	12	170
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,250
Fort Press Co.	100	325	8,500	400	2,725 xd
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	550 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	500
Manmar Manfg. Co.	600	350	250	Rs. 40	350 xd
Mercantile Press	1000	125	125	Rs. 27½	140
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	417½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	208
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	612
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	150	90		65	800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	000	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18½	515
Angio-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	5	111
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	17½p.s.	510
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	760
Bhownuggur Mills	4,8 0	100	100	..	31
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	945 xd
Budnseu Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	100	..	140
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 30	715
D. Spinning	900	2,000	all	all	407½
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs. 37½	715
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	500	25	710
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,052	1,000	1,000	..	330
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	775
Hinguughat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,190
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	600 xd
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	225
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	430
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	560
Jewraj Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,112½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	925
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	126
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160p.s.	2,900
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	720
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,240
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	227½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,381
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	910xd
Oriental	1,40	625	625	Rs. 30	555½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	215
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	6¼	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	30	16½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,500
Shalapore Mills	570	1,000	1,000	Rs	1,360
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	840
Southern India	570	500	500*	Rs. 20	425
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	615
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 20th September, as compared with the statement of 13th September :—

	Sept. 13. Rs.	Sept. 20. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	32,07,874	35,48,502
do. do. at Branches	12,58,866	9,52,223
Other Deposits	2,04,18,893	1,94,87,732
Post Bills	14,446	14,266
Cash Credits undrawn	2,73,717	5,68,326
	3,76,73,796	3,70,71,049
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	53,87,901	50,60,440
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,07,317	16,24,013
Loans, on Security of do.	38,03,230	36,38,574
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,721	722
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,41,67,047	1,46,42,192
Stamps	2,844	2,235
Dead Stock Rs. 5,62,711		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,55,000	3,07,711	3,07,711
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8,23,551	9,75,998
Cash and Currency Notes	1,18,72,474	1,08,18,606
	3,76,73,796	3,70,71,049

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Carmody, Surg., on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Swann, Captain, D. Asst. Qrmr-Genl, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Boileau, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Poona.
Walker, Lieut. Col., R. A., from leave, from England.
Holloway, Lieut., 4th Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Badcock, Lieut. Col., Bengal Comst. Dept., from leave, from England.
Johnstone, Col., Civil Dept., from leave, from England.
Piers, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Sialkote.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Broome, Lieut., 9th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Elcum, Surg., to join, to Hyderabad, Deccan.
Holloway, Lieut., 4th Pioneers, to join, to Bangalore
Walker, Lieut. Col., R. A., to join, to kirkee.
Badcock, Lieut. Col., Bengal Comst., Dept, to join, to Rawal Pindee.
Johnstone, Col., Civil Dept., to join, to Shillong.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. J. R. WYER, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, September 23, 1884.

There will be drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 24th inst., at 9 p. m., sharp.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, H RNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extraction under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10. Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano.....Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square .... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 83
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 6 ,, or ,, 1,2
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

POLLEN—August 30, at the Manor House, Westerham, Kent, the wife of John Pollen, LL. D., Assist. Commissioner in Sind, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1884.

WE have scrupulously abstained from expressing any opinion upon the unfortunate incident which brought the late Poona Race Meeting into discussion, because it was stated that the three officers concerned were about to have the matter sifted in a court of law. The Government of Bombay has not, however, thought it necessary to affect any of that reticence which the more responsible newspapers have deemed it their duty to observe. In a trenchant Resolution which we publish this morning, the Governor in Council deals with the matter with a freedom of touch which must subject the officers whose conduct is impugned to the greatest pain. If we are to accept as complete the facts upon which the Resolution is founded, no one will say that it is too severe. But even in that case it may be held by some that the grave censure expressed in every line ought, if it be entirely justified by the facts, to have been accompanied by something more than the threat held forth in the last sentence. To tell officers holding commissions in Her Majesty's service that a failure of rectitude, "if brought home to individuals, might require to be noticed by Government in a manner which would entail the ruin of those implicated," is something more than official censure, and might almost be considered an indignity. However, we admit that if the case stands as represented by the Committee of Inquiry, it is a case for plain speaking, and the distinct expression of official displeasure. We have not yet heard, however, the case for the gentlemen whose behaviour has been so strongly stigmatised. One of the officers had already endeavoured to begin legal proceedings, which would have ensured all the facts coming to light. He maintains that he has a complete answer to the charges made as they affect him. The other officers, we are informed by our Poona correspondent, also intend to vindicate their action in a court of law. Such being the state of matters, it is perhaps to be regretted that the Government did not withhold the expression of its opinion until the facts were ascertained beyond doubt. The circumstances as set forth in the Resolution of the Committee of Inquiry composed of the stewards and other gentlemen, and supplemented by our own sources of information, are as follows. In December last the prospectus of the races was issued, in which it was stated that the Pony Derby would be run under the "weight for inches" rule, and Colonel Burnett, the secretary, intended that the height should be calculated from 14 hands. But as that was not stated in express terms it was held that the height of the pony should be calculated from 13-2. In September a notice was issued by Colonel Burnett stating that the height would be reckoned from fourteen hands, the effect being to add sixteen pounds to the weight. The higher weights were assented to by the owners, who do not appear to have known that the original weights, as calculated from 13-2, alone held good, as the entries had been made under that impression, and no alteration could be made afterwards. The case against the three officers is that they, being stewards, knew that the lighter weights alone were valid, and that they intended to run two ponies in which they are said to have been interested under light weights, while their competitors carried sixteen pounds too much, and would be therefore disqualified. They should have, of course, taken care that all the ponies ran under the same rule. The ponies in which they were interested lost the race; but they protested that the competing ponies had not carried the proper weights, and therefore could not win. Colonel Burnett resigned; so did the other stewards; and the owners of horses signed a document declaring that they would not run their horses again while Colonel Wise, Captain Hogg, and Captain Humfrey were stewards. These officers thereupon resigned. A Committee was formed to investigate the matter; it was composed of the other steward and several independent gentlemen. They found that Colonel Burnett had acted properly; and he resumed his secretaryship; the stewards, with the exception of those just named, also resumed office; the latter were not asked to do so. Undoubtedly, on the face of this statement, those three stewards had made a grievous mistake. But it is fair to add that it is said that there had been a great deal of ill-feeling in Poona respecting racing matters, and that there was a regular feud of some standing between Colonel Burnett and those three officers. The desire to emphasise the error he apparently committed in regard to the contradictory orders about the weight question, is believed to have really influenced them in taking the course they did. If they could have succeeded in setting aside the results of a race through an alleged blunder on the part of the secretary, they would have had the amiable satisfaction of placing him in an awkward position before assembled Poona. The result has proved very awkward to themselves, and has conferred considerable credit on Colonel Burnett, who acted with great decision and straightforwardness in a difficult situation. The Committee of Inquiry found that they were responsible that there should be no disputes or questions raised calculated to shake the confidence of the management of the meeting. The Committee added that the three stewards were not justified in the course they adopted, and that "they did not realise their responsibility." The Committee, it will be seen, was very measured in the language in which it couched its judgment. If the facts are to be taken as the Committee declares them to be, the Government censure, strong and uncompromising as it is, will not be regarded as in excess of the fault committed. But, as we have said, leggal proceedings are pending. An application was made to the Bombay Presidency Magistrate for a summons in the case, and though it was refused on the ground of want of jurisdiction, it will probably be renewed either in Poona or in Bombay. It is unlucky that a little Poona broadsheet should have to bear the cost of fighting a case of so much importance, in which it has only a secondary interest. If the three officers concerned would publish jointly and severally the explanation upon which they rely, it would serve all the purpose. It would be a relief to their friends to have the facts shown in a less unpleasant light, if such be possible. It will be for them to consider whether under the circumstances they should not apply for a court-martial, so that all the circumstances may be thoroughly sifted and the exact measure of their reponsibility be limited and defined.

SIR RICHARD GARTH'S Parthian shot at the Bengal Tenancy Bill will, no doubt, be looked at by the Government and the Legislative Council entirely upon its merits; for the minute in which he has formulated his most recent criticism upon the Bill sets forth with no little vigour most of the points which its opponents are able to make out against it. But the Chief Justice of Bengal has not taken the course best adapted for gaining assent to his arguments, by prefacing them with a furious protest against the manner in which the Government have treated his and the Bengal judges' declarations about the Rent Bill and the Ilbert Bill. Why Sir Richard Garth has been so careful that a thousand miles should separate him from the shores of India before his protest saw the light is a mystery which cannot easily be fathomed. He sailed for home a week ago, and it was only yesterday that the public were—through the publication of his minute in a friendly journal—permitted to learn of the fine frenzy in which he had gone forth. That it was a fine frenzy is only too plain. "If I were to consult my own wishes," he writes, "without regard to what I consider to be my duty to the public, I should decline to offer any further advice to the Government in regard to the Bengal Rent Bill." The reason for this he sets forth in terms of bitter reproach. "We can hardly be surprised, in the present state of things, that any judge of the High Court should hesitate to advise the Legislature upon this or any other subject, when his advice is likely to be opposed to the wishes of the Government. There was a time when the opinions of the High Court judges, however adverse they might be to those of the Government, were invariably treated with respect. I am sorry to say that this is not so now." And then the Chief Justice furnishes the particulars on which these general allegations of discourtesy are grounded. Having been on a previous occasion invited to say what he thought of the Rent Bill, and having done so to the best of his ability, all the thanks he got consisted in "a most scurrilous and bitter libel" which one of the Secretaries to the Government of India wrote in regard to his minute, and which the Government allowed to be circulated without protest or rebuke. As to the nature and the substance of this libel, we are left very much in the dark. Sir Richard Garth's account of it is all that we have to go upon, and unfortunately, although he is so closely affected by it, he is a very imperfect witness on the subject. "I never read the libel itself," he naïvely declares; and as we hesitate to suggest the possibility of a Chief Justice resorting to so unjudicial a process as guessing at the contents of a document, we should certainly like to know how Sir Richard Garth learnt that a document which he had never read was a "bitter and scurrilous libel," or that it was a libel at all. We do not know what strange judicial experiences may be in store for the Chief Justice of Bengal. But it may be that some day he will have to preside over the trial of an action for libel, in which the plaintiff will be in the peculiar position of never having seen the document in which he alleges that he has been traduced. What will Sir Richard Garth say to such an one if ever he should come before him?

The Chief Justice's other grievance is of a less intangible sort. Whether much or little injury has been done him in connection with the Ilbert Bill, he has at least seen the observations of which he complains. Lord Hartington's declaration in the House of Commons that the minute of the Bengal judges in relation to that Bill had no judicial authority, but was rather the offspring of partizanship, vexes his soul. The Government of India, when their attention is called to this statement, do nothing. For aught Sir Richard Garth knows, they are content that the judges should be thus insulted. And this, he adds, "is the treatment to which judges of the High Court are now subjected when the views which they think it right to express are opposed to the Government policy." But what would Sir Richard Garth have? The Indian Government, who cannot be responsible even for what judges may choose to say, can still less be responsible for the utterances of the Secretary of State, even so long as he is in office; still less for utterances delivered after he has left office, as the Marquis of Hartington had done at the time he expressed his views about the value of the Calcutta judges' condemnation of the Ilbert Bill. The Indian Government cannot call Lord Hartington to account quite as easily as Sir Richard Garth can call them to account; nor are we aware that they have at their service a compiler of protests to take up the cudgels against dignitaries at home who have managed to give offence to dignitaries in India, judicial or non-judicial. There is, indeed, room for a protest against the Chief Justice's protest. We have heard something, in connection with this matter, about the zeal with which he has always endeavoured to uphold the dignity of the Bench. The "dignity of the Bench," indeed, is the paramount theme of Sir Richard Garth's discourse. But the efforts which he makes to sustain it are too obvious, too deliberate, too ostentatious, we had almost said too aldermanic. No one does much service to his own honour by brandishing his sword in its defence on every possible occasion; no one does much for the dignity of an institution by too loudly and too eagerly rushing forward to vindicate it against every attack which presents itself to a fussy and over-sensitive self-consciousness. To judge from a good deal that is meant to pass for dignity in our time, one would think that Don Quixote had been written in vain. Certainly there are great men amongst us who cannot see how supremely disadvantageous is the position in which they place themselves when they fall into a bad temper, nor how dangerously narrow is the area they allow themselves when they stand upon their dignity. We fancy that Sir Richard Garth could have chosen a wider vantage ground for himself than that in which he has placed himself for this controversy—a controversy, moreover, in which he may be pretty sure that the people whom he assails will have very little disposition to fight with him.

We are at a loss to know who is to profit by the pains which Sir Richard Garth has taken to show that on the eve of his vacation his temper, his judgment, and his judicial spirit have been so seriously disturbed. The zemindars and others in whose interests he has opposed the Bengal Rent Bill have nothing to thank him for, because whatever service his protest might have done them has been nullified by the singularly injudicious tone of the document. But the interest that has suffered most by the Chief Justice's miuute is the interest which he was most anxious to uphold. The dignity of the Bench must be maintained, if it needs maintaining, in some other manner than that chosen by Sir Richard Garth, and by some more discreet defender. It will be a long time before judicious onlookers will cease to be astonished at this strange spectacle of a Chief Justice—the highest legal authority in India—violently assailing a Secretary to the Supreme Government for having written a document which he has never seen, and which he nevertheless thinks himself justified in characterising as a bitter and scurrilous libel. Nothing that Lord Hartington had said in Parliament about the declarations of the Bengal judges has been of greater disservice to the Bench than Sir Richard Garth's extraordinary exhibition of a lack of judicial restraint, and of the judicial spirit itself, in the most exalted seat upon that Bench. And while he has thus forgotten what was due to his own order, he has been equally forgetful of what was due to Government itself. No spectacle could be less edifying than this of the highest judicial officer in the land setting himself in arms against the Government and accusing it of unfairness and injustice and—for that is to it intents and purposes what the charges amount to—of a lawless disregard for the judicial. No graver charge could be brought against any Government than that of being in ordering its enmity with the judicature, of hampering its dignity; action, and of conspiring against it; when well-and the more serious the charge error of him founded, the more serious is it. There who makes it when it is ing for Sir Richard are many ways of accoun; but we must seek Garth's strange proceedi; itself, and not in any in the Chief Justice hi; es, for an explanation. external circumstanc; he Chief Justice, able as he To put it mildly, and genial in private life, is on the Bench highly sensitive self-consciousness suffers from a sh something or somebody has ness of it which men of his temperament find it offended. Many to rush to the defence of only too of somebody or something, and the the dignity seldom fortunate. No one will result is a moment that the Bengal judica-believe fo profited in any degree by his ture has p. The dignity and good name championshi al Bench can be vindicated only of a Judici h. People distrust judges who on the Ben sh into print, just as they distrust captiously ru do the same thing; and the offence soldiers who grievous when it is upon the is the more that the judge pours the vials of Government s and an unjudicial wath. If we an injudicious from Sir Richard Garth's letter are to infer to the Government of India has that his advic been received with less attention than he be believes that it deserved, then this lett infer what the we can also from reason has been. We do not, indeed, wonder at the Marquis of Hartington ascribing to partizanship a document in the prepa tion of which the Chief Justice of Bengal took a pro minent part. If Sir Richard Garth had always been careful to discuss questions of public policy as temperately as he, as an experienced judge, would discuss questions of law, the judicial value of some of his public declarations would never have been called in question. It was said of Lord Bacon that he dealt with scientific questions like a Lord Chancellor; and Sir Richard Garth had no reason to complain when people said that he discussed certain legal questions like a politician. His most recent deliverance affords the best and most sufficient justification for those who have doubted if his views of certain questions of public policy were expressed in a judicial spirit. The very tone of his protest, in fact, shows the groundlessness of it, for it would be impossible to set high store upon the counsel of a judicial officer who could write in the spirit that pervades this extraordinary document.

THE movement for a federation of the Australian Colonies goes on apace. The South Australian House of Assembly, by a majority of twenty-two in a house of forty-six members, has passed the address in favour of the constitution of a Federal Council of Australasia. Thus, of the seven Australasian Colonies, five—Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, Western Australia, and South Australia—have already affirmed the principle of federation as defined by the Sydney Convention last November. New Zealand and New South Wales hold out; but their reticence, even if it should be deliberate and continuous, need not hinder the formation of a Federal Council on the lines laid down by the Convention, so soon as it has been sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament. And Mr. Gladstone has expressly declared that the Government would consent to a Bill with that object.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

THE second part of a great work of fiction is never equal to the first, as any reader of the masterpieces of Defoe and Cervantes will readily allow; and we ought not, therefore, to be surprised if the new series of Midlothian orations have failed to create such a great wave of popular emotion as was let loose by the first series to overwhelm the Government of Lord Beaconsfield. Truth to tell, the deliverances of the Prime Minister to his "dear and brave" constituents have fallen very flat indeed, and are by this time clean forgotten. Nor can one help saying that this is precisely the fate they deserved. Four years ago Mr. Gladstone, though no doubt unconsciously swayed by a motive of personal malignity, was able to pour forth all the intense moral earnestness of his nature in a cause which appealed most powerfully to all the better feelings of human nature. He spoke then, not as the leader of the Liberal party, but as the champion of outraged humanity, and, not being restrained by the responsibilities of office, he could pose before the country as the eloquent champion of freedom and justice for all mankind. Now, how changed is the situation. The Mr. Gladstone of to-day is the mere chief of a discredited Ministry, who tries to regain his hold on public confidence by using all the arts of agitation to misrepresent his opponents and to destroy the independence of a House of Lords which has had the audacity to disagree with him. Of course, Mr. Gladstone asserts that he is not an agitator. Neither he nor any of his colleagues, he boasts, has spoken or will speak except in localities with which they are personally or politically connected. Mr. Gladstone must have a strong feeling of contempt for the intelligence of his Liberal admirers, or he would not have indulged in this idle equivocation. It is quite clear that, in these days, when the words of eminent public men are reported in every daily newspaper published in the United Kingdom, the place where they choose to speak is a matter of the very smallest consequence. Practically, Mr. Gladstone himself, whether he speaks in Midlothian or at Aberdeen, addresses the whole nation. If, therefore, he had wished to abstain from taking part in the agitation against the House of Lords, he should not have spoken at all. This remark applies equally in the cases of Lord Hartington, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Bright, who have all joined actively in promoting the spread of the present agitation, while nevertheless professing to applaud it for its thoroughly spontaneous character. Indeed, the original Hyde Park demonstration was really got up by the Ministers with the aid of the political managers of Trade Union societies. But, again, what is Mr. Gladstone doing, when he makes little speeches at all the halting places on his route from Chester to Aberdeen but dropping handfuls of dynamite to explode among the Tories? The most artful of agitators could not set to work more skilfully than this virtuous Prime Minister, who is, by his own account, innocent of any intention beyond a wish to meet his constituents face to face once more. Then look at the obvious insincerity of his remarks upon the action of the House of Lords. He and his friends profess to be at a loss to understand what the Lords are fighting for. Yet he knows perfectly well that they are fighting to secure for the country a fair Reform Bill. Such a Bill he will not grant. Instead of modifying his refusal to submit a Redistribution Bill to Parliament before the Franchise Bill is persevered with, he now, excited and demoralized by the plaudits of his unthinking constituents, espouses the Radical doctrine that the enfranchisement of two millions of capable citizens is an excellent thing in itself, no matter in what constituencies they may be distributed. This proposition must be strenuously repudiated by Conservatives; for it ignores the artificial character of our representative system, based upon the time-honoured distinction between counties and boroughs and the balance of interests in Parliament. The Franchise Bill is a Radical trick designed to insure the predominance of the urban element for all time to come, not only in the boroughs, but in the counties also, and consequently threatens the complete effacement of that agricultural influence for whose benefit the Bill is professedly designed. The House of Lords opposes the measure, but not as the electoral fraud, not on its own merits. Mr. Gladstone, conscious that the instance of the whole Country agains; has not been taken up by the country, affects to appeals to the "reason" of the hereditary Chamber, and speak with great moderation of admit that the hereditary. He even condescends to altogether abominable in principle may not be willing that it should cont a free country. He is only do his bidding. He ; nue to exist, if it will of the Lords, and urges the peals to the "reason" mutilating Liberal measures, n to be content with them *in toto*. In fact, he wish instead of rejecting by their own consent, the here es them to become, himself and his successors in ditary bondsmen of Radical party. But, if they e leadership of the reason, he threatens them, no will not listen to utter ruin. These threats have ca obscurity, with it is plain that the English people ed to alarm, for be carried out. Indeed, the will not let them admit that they cannot ov throw the House of Lords, for they have beg n to talk of frustrating the action of the Peers not by violence, but by the peaceful expedient of prolonging the existence of the present Parliam ent for a couple of years till a complete measu e of Reform has been passed. It is, of course, within the power of the Prime Minister to take this course, if he can retain for two years longer the confidence of the House of Commons; and the fact that the dissolution of Parliament depends entirely on this condition proves the absurdity of Mr. Gladstone's elaborate assertion on the unconstitutional claim of the House of Lords to force an appeal to the people. The Lords have made no such claim. They have acted simply within their right in rejecting a certain Bill. If, they say, the Minister wishes to force them to accept this Bill, let him appeal to the people, and they will abide by the popular verdict. Mr. Gladstone's idea of constitutional action at such a crisis is, however, to appeal to agitation. He wishes to substitute the platform for the poll, and to expose all our institutions to the mercy of the clamour of a mob.

The possibility of extending the life of the present Parliament to the year 1886 or 1887 depends, as I have said, on the temper of the House of Commons; and this may be affected by many other matters besides the Franchise Bill. The Irish party has to be kept in good humour, and Mr. Gladstone has not pleased the Parnellites by his audacious travesty of Irish history, and his statement that Ireland cannot be dissevered politically from Great Britain. Mr. Healy, a day or two ago, speaking at a Myles Joyce indignation meeting, warned the Government that unless they were careful the Irish members might unite with the Conservatives to turn them out. But Mr. Healy's big words about blunderbusses, and so forth, is only so much calculated bluster. He and Mr. Parnell will hardly quarrel with the present Government to bring the Tories into power. Their one hope of getting rid of the Coercion Act next year lies in the continuance of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry in office. The Government is much more likely to be wrecked on its foreign policy. The only judicious passage in any of Mr. Gladstone's three orations at Edinburgh was his conciliatory reference to Germany's newly-developed ambitio to found colonies. England, which has alrea appropriated for herself or for the English ra those parts of the earth which are worth colon can afford to smile at the eagerness of Ger to pick up a few unconsidered trifles of ter on the west coast of Africa. Prince Bi must be an exceedingly sanguine ma imagines that by hoisting the flag of th land in such uninhabitable places he can stream of German emigration from A Australia. Mr. Gladstone's *amend* the irritated vanity of the Germ whose response to it is the cruel re Mantenffel for the further Germ and Lorraine, a rescript which is rebuff to French dreams of alliance against England. It before long, if the French co with German trade at the Chi hear of an Anglo-German all the world to curb French dread of complications with fore, ceased to affect Mr. Where the Ministry fail even with Lord Wolsele Egypt, South Africa,

TELEGRAMS.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANDRA THRO KACH, SEPT. 22.

Two companies of the Madras Pioneers under Colonel Eyre, with Lieutenant Raney, arrived here to-day. The Cavalry and Bengal Sappers are expected to-morrow. This advance guard under Colonel James, with the headquarters of the 2nd Grenadiers, will probably leave on the 25th inst. A detachment of 150 of the latter under Captain Peile, with Lieutenants Carter and Fry, remain to join the main body, which is expected on the same day.

The remaining Pioneers march for Bangalore on the 12th October.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, SEPT. 22.

Raol Shri Jeewansingjee, brother of the Maharajah of Bhownuggur, died this afternoon. This sad event has cast a gloom over us here, as the young Rajkumar had won the affection of all. He had studied at the Rajkumar College, and then at Cambridge.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Earl of Dufferin arrived here from Constantinople yesterday.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

It is reported that Sir Robert Morier, the present Ambassador at Madrid, will succeed Lord Dufferin as the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

SERIOUS NATIONALIST RIOTS IN IRELAND.

Serious riots of Nationalists have taken place at Castlewellan, during which the police barracks were attacked and wrecked. The police charged the rioters, wounding several and making numerous arrests.

*** Castlewellan is a small market town in Co. Down-Ulster, with a population of 750 souls.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Fair Dhollera		4 5-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		80½
4½ ,, ,,		83 5-16
3 ,, Consols for account		101½
3½ ,, Sterling Loan		107½
4½ ,, French Rentes		109
Bar Silver		50½

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRIA, &c.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Mauritius mail leaves Durban on the 23rd.
Sharp Peak-Foochow interrupted.
Hongkong-Canton interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bussreh.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, September 21.	
10 p.m.	76·9
MONDAY, September 22.	
6 a.m.	76·3
10 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	82·7

THE Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Company have brought a suit in the High Court, which is being heard before Mr. Justice Hart, to recover Rs. 2,919 from Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and another under rather peculiar circumstances. In November, 1880, the company consigned 60 bales of twist to the defendants' firm at Hongkong, and agreed to pay a commission of 1½ per cent. on the proceeds of the sale with godown, insurance, and other charges, on condition that the defendants should be responsible for the price of the goods when sold. The Hongkong firm remitted the proceeds of the sale of 45 bales of twist to Bombay. The defendants put forward a novel defence as to the sale proceeds of the remaining 15 bales. They said they were not responsible for the price of the goods when sold, as the consignment was made to the Hongkong firm direct, and not through the defendants in Bombay. The sale proceeds of the 15 bales were misappropriated by a comprador or broker whom it was usual, according to the custom of merchants in Hongkong, to employ in the sale of goods to Chinese merchants. The comprador was paid by the purchasers, and collected the sale proceeds, for which he was responsible to the seller. In the present case the defendants said, they selected as their comprador a man of standing and respectability in Hongkong, who, after receiving the price of the 15 bales, absconded with other and larger sums of money he had received on account of the defendants and other merchants in Hongkong. A warrant was issued against him, but he was not arrested. Under the circumstances, the defendants denied their liability on account of the 15 bales.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Edinburgh:—"I saw the Fiery Cross raised on the 30th August. Gladstone came forth pale as death—indeed, his ashy and corpse-like complexion was a subject of universal remark. But even in his ashes live their wonted fires. Hundreds came to see the man of seventy-four weilding the fierce democracy—a perfect phenomenon as he looked down on a sea of human faces. This great statesman—never mind his politics—stands on the same level as Peel, Palmerston, Brougham, and Beaconsfield, and having heard them all, it seemed to me that in mastery of his subject and an eloquence all his own he was not one whit behind one of them. There were 50,000 applications for seats, and at 3 o'clock a friend of mine was offered £5 for a ticket. The one idea that governed Gladstone seemed moderation—he seemed to rein himself in, as if do what he would, he would not precipitate a crisis. He chafed like the war horse, and as he burst into a white heat of oratorical enthusiasm, you could see the foam upon his lips. Is it a foregone conclusion that the Lords must yield the Franchise Bill? And does the Crown view this idea with favour, or why was the Prince of Wales his forerunner and guest at Dalmeny?"

A NEW history of Mahomed, by Dr. Krehl, has just appeared in Leipzig. The book, it is said, fills a very important place in Mahomedan literature.

HERR RICHARD BUCHTA has just published in Stuttgart, under the title of "Der Mahdi und der Sudan," his personal reminiscences of a journey made in Africa in 1878-80. He saw the present Mahdi, then known only as the pious Fakir Mahommed Ahmed, in April, 1880, in his village near the island of Aba on the White Nile, and describes him as a well-built man of forty, tall, and of darkbrown complexion—a genuine Nubian (not of Arab blood). He is a native of Dongola, and in his younger years worked with his brothers as a boat-carpenter in Khartoum.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. THOMPSON, 2nd in command of the 33rd Native Infantry, but at present employed on special duty at Simla, has been appointed 2nd in command of the 17th Native Infantry, in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel Cologan, who has been transferred to the 33rd N. I. at Buxa. The *Englishman* says:—"We believe that we are but expressing the general opinion of Calcutta when we say that Colonel Cologan's departure will be generally regretted. Not only as Superintendent of Juries at the Calcutta Exhibition did he do good work which was thoroughly appreciated, but in all public amusements got up in Calcutta since his regiment has been stationed here, he has been one of the prime moving spirits, notably in the case of the performances of the massed regimental bands. Both the regiment and Calcutta will have cause to regret his departure, but we hope that it may be to the advantage of Colonel Cologan."

WAS ever a terser election speech made than the following? The speaker was the late Mr. John Peel, and the occasion a meeting at Accrington, when Mr. Peel, who was always very loth to speak, was at last prevailed upon to say a few words. "Men of Accrington," he said, "if you are so backward in coming forward, we shall be all behind, as we were before." He said no more. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the speech might serve again for Lord Hartington's opponent at the next election in North-East Lancashire.

MR. CHARLES SWYNNERTON is preparing three books for publication—a study of life and manners in Ceylon, a work on our occupation of Afghanistan in 1878-9, and a novel, the principal scenes of which are laid on the north-west frontier of India.

Truth remarks:—Although Lord Wolseley is said to have such faith in his "big" battalions, he is cute enough to choose "old soldiers" for fighting purposes. For the Nile Expedition, therefore, he has selected only those battalions which consist of well-seasoned and acclimatised men, physically capable of standing the fatigue of a trying campaign.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to expunge all traces of English conquest in Dublin by substituting Irish for English names to the streets. A motion will be brought forward in the Dublin Corporation to name the bridges after Irish kings or chieftains, and the quays after Irishmen who have fought for liberty in other lands than Ireland. The leading streets of Dublin are at present named after English statesmen.

Apropos of Sir Robert Morier, *Truth* says:—"It is necessary that the new Ambassador [at Berlin] should not only be a really able man, but that he should know something of Germany and of the currents of German politics, and also that he should be a person acceptable to the Court and to Prince Bismarck. Sir Robert Morier unites these qualifications better than anybody else, and if he were transferred from Madrid he would only step over the heads of Mr. Sackville West and Mr. Stuart, neither of whom are equal to the place." Sir Robert, however, goes to Constantinople, and not to Berlin.

ACCORDING to the papers received by yesterday's mail, so many countries have accepted the invitation to take part in the Antwerp International Exhibition of 1885 that the committee are at their wits' end to find space for the demands both from engineers and industrials, and hence fresh contracts have just had to be given out for extensions to the two main buildings for machinery and general exhibits, so that they may be completed by the 1st April. The following countries have already space accorded:—Belgium, Holland, Germany, France, England, Austria, Spain, Liberia, Hayti, Servia, Roumania, Norway and Sweden, the United States, and Canada.

THE oldest officer in the German army, Field-Marshal General Herwarth von Bittenfeld, who died recently at the age of eighty-eight years, was one of the few remaining veterans who entered the army at the beginning of the present century and who earned their first laurels at Waterloo or Leipzig. The most active part of the general's life, however, began at an age when most soldiers think that their campaigning days are over. He took a leading part in the three great wars under the present Emperor, whose senior he was by one year only, and whenever the names of the victors of Alsen, Koniggratz, and Sedan are mentioned, that of Bittenfeld is not forgotton. Germany loses in him not only a soldier without fear and without reproach, but an enthusiastic patriot after her own heart.

Truth is glad to hear that the report of Liszt's having gone blind at Bayreuth is a "göbemouche." It is rather hard that a celebrated man cannot complain of his eyes being a little tired after writing one evening, without it being telegraphed throughout the civilized world that he has gone blind. During the last days of "Parsifal" the great *virtuoso* seemed to recover some of that old elasticity and *verve* which recent indisposition has certainly rather impaired. As usual, he was to be seen surrounded by adoring admirers, and giving them proof that his fingers had by no means lost their cunning. It is surprising that Liszt, who now seldom touches the piano, should still retain such consummate mastery over the keys. Whether he can play all that he used to play may well be questioned, but certain it is that he attempts nothing that he does not apparently accomplish with ease. The next best thing to knowing your powers is to know the limitation of them.

"PICKLED 'young man!'" Writing under this startling heading in regard to the question of cannibalism, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the following quotation from the "Aurora chymica," of Dr. Bolnest, Physician in Ordinary to Charles II., may not be without interest—which is described as "a rational way of preparing animals, vegetables, and minerals for a physical use by which they are made most efficacious, safe, and pleasant medicines for the preservation and restoration of the life of man." It is headed a Mummiall Quintessense, and is as follows:—

Take of the flesh of a sound, young man dying a natural death, about the middle of August, three or four pounds. Put it into a glass and pour upon it spirit of wine. Let it stand so three or four days. Take out the flesh and put it on a glass plate, and imbibe it with spirits of salts. Let it stand uncovered, but in the shade, where no dust or other filth may fall upon it. Be sure you often turn it, and being well dried you may put it up in a fit jar and keep it for use.

Dr. Bolnest makes no apologies for this cannibalism, and many of his other prescriptions contain "young man" in different forms, from which it would appear that abhorrence of cannibalism is as purely a modern sentiment as abhorrence of cruelty to animals.

IT takes a good deal to ruffle Lord Derby, but even he could not listen with patience to the proposals of the West Indian sugar-planters. These unfortunate people have succeeded, by the labour and the expenditure of generations, in developing a great and profitable industry. Suddenly they find themselves shut out, by a hostile combination, from the markets of the world. They are threatened with ruin, and they turn to the mother-country. They propose that the foreign bounties which enable the producers of beet-sugar to undersell them should be met by countervailing duties. The Board of Trade is scandalized, and points out that such a step would raise the price of jam. Undeterred by this rebuff, the disconsolate planters approach the Colonial Office. They suggest an alternative which would not prejudice the British confectioner. They desire to negotiate on "reciprocity" principles with the United States. Both parties are prepared to discuss such an arrangement; but the consent of the Home Government is necessary. Why, says Lord Derby, you actually propose that we—we Englishmen—should consent to a tax being put upon our own manufactured goods for the benefit of those of a foreign Power, in order to save yourselves from ruin! And the deputation was bowed out.

THE German Emperor appeared on horseback at the grand parade at Berlin, in commemoration of the fourteenth anniversary of the Battle of Sedan. After the infantry had passed for the first time an unusual incident took place. The Emperor dismounted and seated himself in his open carriage, from which he continued to review the troops. This is the first occasion on which His Majesty has attended a review seated in a carriage; but, in view of his recent accident and the great heat prevalent (the *Daily News* correspondent remarks), this change is not surprising, especially for a monarch in his eighty-eighth year. Otherwise the review passed off in the usual manner—most successfully—having lasted over two hours. In addition to the Emperor, the parade was attended by the Crown Prince, Prince Henry, Hereditary Princess Charlotte of Meiningen, Prince Arnulph of Bavaria, and a brilliant suite, all on horseback; while the Empress, accompanied by the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, appeared in a Court carriage. At the State dinner which followed in the Castle covers were laid for 350. At night there was a State performance at the Opera. Berlin had a very festive appearance, and the day was celebrated throughout the whole country, but without any anti-French demonstrations.

YOUNG ladies of our high schools and university "halls" will be interested in Miss Cobbe's amusing paper on "Girls' Schools in Past Times," contributed to the current number of *Time*. Religious instruction, as imparted at a first-rate ladies' school fifty years ago, seems occasionally to have been a thing *sui generis*. "One Ash Wednesday, I remember, they provided us with a dish of salt-fish, and when this was removed to make room for the roast mutton, they (the schoolmistresses) addressed us in a short discourse setting forth the merits of fasting, and ending by the remark that they left us free to take meat or not, as we pleased, but that they hoped we should fast; it would be good for our souls and our figures." The education of women, thinks Miss Cobbe, was "at its lowest ebb about half a century ago." Its cost was certainly outrageous. The writer's own school-bills amounted to £1,000 for two years; though even such payments did not ensure common comfort. "The din of our large double school-rooms was something frightful. Sitting in either of them, four pianos might be heard going at once in rooms above and around us; while at numerous tables scattered about the rooms there were girls reading aloud to the governesses and reciting lessons in English, French, German, and Italian. . . . In the midst of the uproar we were obliged to write our exercises, to compose our themes, and to commit to memory whole pages of prose."

A QUESTION has been raised as to whether General von Goeben, whose statue in bronze is about to be erected at Berlin, should have been represented with the spectacles he habitually wore, or without them. "The sculptor has omitted the spectacles, on the ground, no doubt, that the heroes of antiquity did not wear them, and that they are foreign to the character of the sculptor's art, as exemplified in the statues of Roman warriors and Greek gods. Apart, however, from the fact, well worth considering, that spectacles were not known to the ancients, the more important fact that Von Goeben's spectacles formed, so to say, part of his physiognomy ought surely to have been borne in mind. Numbers of Englishmen must have seen him at Coblentz, the headquarters of the Eighth Army Corps, which he commanded from shortly before the war of 1870 until his death, two or three years ago; and no one familiar with his tall lank figure and his intelligent face—which was that of a professor rather than of a soldier—can imagine him without his glasses. Count Moltke, who shaves his upper lip—being, it is said, the only man in the Prussian army who does so—would with a moustache be still Count Moltke; and Prince Bismarck would be recognizable even though he were represented without a moustache or with a full beard. But their identity would be destroyed; as that of General von Goeben will be destroyed by taking the characteristic spectacles from off his nose. A great man ought to be represented in his statues, as much as possible, 'in his habit as he lives,' even when part of the habit happens to be a pair of spectacles."

NEWS has been received at St. Petersburg from which it appears that the special embassy of General Rosenbach has at last won a success denied to several of its predecessors, by getting the Bokharan Ameer to consent to the extension of the Russian telegraph lines through his territory. Until now the Russian wires from Tashkend have gone only as far as Katta Kurgan, on the frontier. The Russian Government has more than once raised the question of carrying them on to Bokhara, but has never yet been able to obtain the willing assent of its Asiatic vassal. The last attempt was made through Prince Wittgenstein, at the head of an extraordinary embassy to the Ameer, in December, 1882. The Ameer then told the Prince that the Mollahs and Ulema, who already twitted him with listening too much to Russian advice, were strongly opposed to the introduction of the telegraph and to European innovations generally, and that their influence among his subjects was too strong to be disregarded. In the period of a year and a half that has elapsed since the Ameer gave this answer, circumstances must have changed very much, or the Russian authorities have possibly this time placed their wishes and plans before Muzafar Eddin in a more decided and, it may be, in an altogether irresistible manner. In any case, the union of Tashkend and Bokhara by telegraph is regarded by the Russians as a very important matter for Russian commerce as well as Russian policy. Competition on the Bokharan markets with English goods brought by way of India will be immensely promoted and facilitated, think the Muscovite merchants, by this telegraphic advance, and the Russian Government will possess a telegraph outpost in Bokhara of great importance.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd ..	60	01	73	66	70	10	69	13
Sept. 21, Sundasy	2	90	.....		.....		.....	
,, 22, Monday	.....		0	92	0	95	0	89
Total	62	91	74	58	71	05	70	02
Last year	72	14	77	67	75	26	84	11

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(22nd September, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer reduced to 32° F. and Sea level. At 10 a.m.	Thermometer in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·735	92·0	S	2	0·00
Surat	·766	82·1	SW	6	0·49
Bombay	·798	81·1	SW	12	0·89
Ratnagherry	·843	83·3	SW	12	0·29
Karwar	·858	80·1	W Fresh	..	0·25
Mangalore ..	·817	80·9	W	4	0·59
Calicut	·927	78·7	NNW	7	0·83
Coohin	·926	80·0	NW Light	..	0·58
Masulipatam	·717	84·3	NW	24	0·00
Madras	·821	85·8	WSW	26	0·09
Negapatam ..	·847	87·9	SW	4	0·00

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

MATCH IV.

Marksman's Contest—Natives 700 yards.

No.		Points.	Rs.
1	Private Baloo Simpes, 16th N.I.	34	15
2	Lce Naik Cristnajee Cudame, 9th N.I.	32	10
3	Private Manoel DeSouza, 9th N.I.	30	8
4	Havr Benee Madhow, 28th N.L.I.	29	8
5	Havr Major Fodria Khan, 29th N.I.	29	7
6	Havr Major Shaik Mybock, 23rd N.L.I.	28	7
7	Private Shaik Imam, 9th N.I.	28	5
8	Private Shaik Ebrahim, 22nd N.I.	28	5
9	Private Acbar Khan, 27th N.I.	27	5
10	Private Nitro Antone, 23rd N.L.I.	27	3
11	Private Ittoo Jadow, 28th N.I.	26	3
12	Private Baboorao Sonoway, 9th N.I.	26	3
13	Private Manajee Sinday, 23rd N.L.I.	26	3
14	Havr Deo Sees, 10th N.L.I.	26	3
15	Havr Bhau Metter, 17th N.I.	26	3
16	Private Syed Sumsodeen, 19th N.I.	26	2
17	Naik Gunpatrao Sonoway, 10th N.L.I.	26	2
18	Naik Shaik Ahmed, 1st N.I.	26	2
19	Lce Naik Shaik Ahtool Kader, 9th N.I.	26	2
20	Havr Ebrahim Khan, 8th N.I.	26	2

One counted out.

MATCH No. XII.

The Commander-in-Chief's Prize—Natives—concluded 20th Sept., 200 and 500 yards.

No.		Points.	Rs.
1	Havr Cristnajee Metter, 9th N.I.	58	50
2	Naik Coostan DeSouza, 9th N.I.	58	30
3	Private Narayen Sillar, 19th N.I.	56	15
4	Jemadar Enaith Khan, 27th N.I.	56	15
5	Private Gowalla Sing, 23rd N.L.I.	56	15
6	Bugler Shaik Mahomed, 25th N.L.I.	55	10
7	Private Manajee Sinday, 23rd N.L.I.	54	10
8	Private Fuzal Deen, 30th N.I.	54	10
9	Private Akbbar Khan, 14th N.I.	54	10
10	Naik Oonkar Boojwa, 23rd N.L.I.	54	10
11	Private Shaik Imam, 9th N.I.	54	5
12	Jemadar Sekunder Khan, 5th N.L.I.	54	5
13	Private Sham Sing, 30th N.I.	53	5
14	Pte Ramaster Persad Oray, 8th N.I.	53	5
15	Pte Kasenath Khandyga, 5th N.L.I.	53	5
16	Jemadar Meer Munoor Ali, 13th N.I.	53	5
17	Private Shaik Chand, 23rd N.L.I.	53	5
18	Private Shaik Hoosein, 13th N.I.	53	5
19	Naik Narayen Mitbowker, 17th N.I.	52	5
20	Private Dil Bux Sing, 13th N.I.	52	5

Four counted out.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1884-85	14,668,945
Remitted from 1st April to 13th Sept., 1884	5,734,800
Balance to be remitted from 14th Sept., 1884, to 31st March, 1885	8,934,145

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY, 21st September, 1884.

Barometer corrected for deg. Fah.	29·662
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	96
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·2
General Direction of Wind	W, SW, W, WNW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	336
Fall of Rain	2·90
Total fall during the month	8·47
,, ,, year	62·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 22nd	0·83

*From midnight to midnight.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

THERE was another sitting of the Factory Commission yesterday, when there were present:—Mr. W. B. Mulock, President, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Mr. M. N. Banajee, and Mr. Jones, the secretary.

Mr. John Hammett, engineer and manager, New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill, said:—I have been employed over nine years. The operatives have derived no benefit from the Act in our mill. I think the Factory Inspector has sufficient law in his hands for the good working of any concern, and therefore the law requires no amendment. The bamboo coolies are Ghatees or hillmen, while the mill hands are Malvanees. I have adults in my mill. Out of 1,100 employés, men, women, and children, there are 800 who have been employed there for three, seven, and even eighteen years. The physique of some of them will astonish you. I find my men in point of physique neither better nor worse than outside labourers. The present Act is, I think, quite sufficient in the interests of the industry itself, any further legislation being unnecessary. It would be very unfair to the industry of Bombay to tie it down by restrictions and leave the mills of Bengal, Madras, and Native States quite free. I suppose all legislation of this kind has been considered by the working classes as an infringement on their rights.

Mr. Bengalee.—Is it not desirable even in the case of children?

Witness.—No, it is not desirable even in their case, as further legislative protection might lead to their getting no employment in mills. It is my experience that there is plenty of labour in the market, as mill hands are generally well paid. The mill in which I am employed is well kept, as also many other mills I have seen. In fact, the mills generally are kept in a better state than other kinds of factories in Bombay. (The witness here described the various measures which are taken for keeping his mill in a good sanitary condition.) Intermittent fever is the prevailing sickness among mill hands, but I do not attribute it to the mills in which they work, so much as to their own chawls, which are often very unhealthy. A family of ten persons sometimes live in almost as many square feet.

Mr. Cotton.—This is perhaps a joke on your part, Mr. Hammett.

Witness.—No, I have noticed myself an instance of about nine people living in a hut 8 feet by 8. I do not think further legislation necessary to enforce sanitary arrangements. The matter should be left to the millowners, who must be credited with sufficient commonsense to perceive the benefits of sanitation. The mills are a little hot at times in the hot months, but it is by no means the fact that a stranger on entering the rooms of a mill immediately rushes out. The blow and card rooms are the only places where the people are likely to suffer from cotton dust; but on examining the Great Eastern and other old mills I have not noticed any difference between the operatives working in these departments and those working in other parts of the mill. Practically, I do not notice any injury done to the health of the people employed in the blow and card rooms of my mill. I do not see that a separate room for sizing is necessary. In our mill you will see that there is nothing offensive in the sizing room. I think the mills are generally painted every seven or eight years, and whitewashed every two years. Although many of the machines in the grinding room are provided with covers and fans by the mill owners, still the covers have often to be removed to enable the operatives to see their work. Gaslight is used in England, but not here, so far as I know. The mill labourers are not, I think, desirous of holidays; and I am not aware that they are agitating on the question. I believe that they desire to have four days of rest in a month, inclusive of Sundays, but they do not wish for shorter hours. I do not think that, for the description of work done by children, fourteen years is too long. They actually work about half the time. I would not limit the hours of work for young persons and adults. In my mill fifty-six holidays were given in 1883, forty-one in 1884, and in the present year the work-people will have about forty-six. These holidays include Sundays. Of these thirteen are clear holidays, and on the remaining days the employés are called in the morning to clean machinery. Of the fifty-six holidays given in 1883, five were granted on account of boiler inspection. On inquiry I find that the mill hands come from an agricultural class, and they go every three or five years to their native villages for the purpose of superintending their farms. I have not much experience of English mills; but from information I have received from a mill manager at home, I find that for a mill of 30,000 spindles spinning twenties from Surat cotton, the total number of people employed are seventy-five, exclusive of reelers, which would require about forty-five persons more. In Bombay under the same conditions about 220 people would be required.

Mr. Bengalee.—Can you tell what is the relative proportion of wages earned by mill hands in England and in Bombay?

The President.—It is not an important question, Mr. Bengalee.—It is a most important question, sir.

The President said the real point was whether the hands were overworked or not.

Witness.—I cannot answer the question. The half-hour granted for taking food is in a few cases only used for that purpose. The average per day of absentees for twelve months in my mill comes to about four-and-a-half per cent. I think the operatives as a class, would object to the reduction of wages resulting from reduced working-hours. On the short days of winter months we have great difficulty in keeping the weaving department together, because the people there get less pay than during the other seasons.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—Then do they seek employment elsewhere?

Witness.—I should think so.

Mr. Sorabjee.—How do you reconcile what you have said just now with your statement that mill hands are well paid?

Witness.—They are well paid on the long days. But on an average, they are not well paid throughout the year.

As Mr. Sorabjee was going to further interrogate the witness on the subject, Mr. Cotton objected to what he called "conversational questions" being put to witnesses by Mr. Sorabjee, as the Commissioners could not afford to waste their time.

Mr. Sorabjee.—I beg your pardon, Mr. Cotton. I have not taken up your time unnecessarily. Perhaps I have not occupied one-eighth of the time you have taken in cross-examining some of the witnesses.

Mr. Cotton.—I say let us have a direct answer to a direct question, and then proceed at once with further examination.

Mr. Sorabjee here asked the witness what wages the operatives got on short days in his mill.

Witness.—I think they got from Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per month on those days.

Mr. Sorabjee.—Then do you mean to say that the people leave their work and do not desire to get such wages?

Witness.—I say that is my experience. I do not know why they leave.

Mr. Cotton.—I would not object to questions being put. But I do say that we must facilitate the progress of business here.

Mr Sorabjee.—You had better apply all your wise remarks to yourself rather than to me. I can say so from my experience, and I know that to be the truth.

Mr. Cotton.—I may have asked a number of questions, but I put straight questions and got straight answers.

Mr. Sorabjee.—But when I see that witnesses are not answering straight statements, or are making statements which are incorrect, I am bound to pursue my inquiries until I am satisfied.

Witness.—Thank you, Mr. Sorabjee. If witnesses are to be told that they do not tell the truth, then they had better stay away.

Mr. Sorabjee I simply used the word "incorrect."

Witness.—No, you meant something more than that. I had better stop away.

The President.—Oh no, Mr. Hammett. Your evidence is very valuable. I am sure Mr. Sorabjee did not mean what you suppose.

Mr. Sorabjee.—No, I did not say anything of the kind.

Witness.—No, sir, you did say so.

The President.—Well, I am sorry if you are in any way offended.

Mr. Sorabjee.—You need not apologize, Mr. President, in my behalf. I have never said what I am supposed to have said.

Mr. Hammett's examination was then further proceeded with. He said.—Considering that the work-people were in the habit of going in and out of the mill, I think half-an-hour's rest during the day's work quite sufficient. Hardly one per cent. of my employés are absent on account of sickness. I do the think that young persons of twelve years are too young to work full time. They do not actually work full time. The present Act defines as children those between seven and twelve but I would fix the age between nine and twelve. I would suggest that we should employ children full time, provided they got four days' rest in a month. If the plan of working children in sets were adopted, I think there would be the danger of their working at one mill in the morning, and at another in the afternoon. Accidents are not of frequent occurrence, and most of them are small affairs. All dangerous machinery in well-regulated mills were protected before the passing of the present Act. Obstruction, such as hustling children out of the mill, should be made punishable by the Act, if the offence were committed by a person more than twice. Obstructions thrown in the way of a Factory Inspector should also be made punishable; but I am not aware of any obstruction being thrown in the way of that officer. I think it would be rather hard if parents were in any way held responsible for the illegal employment of their children.

Mr. Nowrojee Nuserwanjee Wadia said he was manager of the Manekjee Petit, the Dinshaw Petit, and the Victoria mills. He did not consider the Act of 1881 had proved beneficial to the operatives in its effects. Neither the employers nor the industry had been injuriously affected by the Act; but he considered that further restrictions were necessary. They would injure the interests of the millowners in British India if the mills in Native States were left free to work as they chose. He had many adults working in his mills ever since they had been children; but they had in no way deteriorated in health. The working of the present Act had given no trouble to the millowners. It had, however, caused some discontent among the operatives, on account of a number of their children having been thrown out of employment. In his opinion the mills in Bombay were kept in a cleanly state. They were as good as mills in England. His firm had a workmen's fund, from which medical attendance and medicines were provided free to all the operatives. The prevalent diseases among his employés were cholic, constipation, diarrhœa, fevers, and muscular pains. There were 1,050 sick cases treated during six months out of some 3,700 employés in his mills. But it must be said that the sickness was in no way caused by working in the mills. He, however, admitted that certain diseases, such as phthisis, were likely to be aggravated by employment in a mill. So far as mills were concerned, he did not think any legislative enactment necessary to enforce sanitary arrangements. There was no overcrowding in the mills, and they were well ventilated. He did not think any legislative provision necessary for the purpose of regulating the temperature. Regarding the dust and fluff in the card and blow rooms, it was almost impossible in the case of an industry of the nature of cotton spinning to particularly avoid the nuisance. He considered that Bombay mills were constructed on principles best calculated to reduce the evil to a minimum. In Bombay mills the average temperature was about 95 degrees, but in the summer months it was known to go up to 100. The mills were better ventilated than the chawls where the mill hands resided, and which were in a filthy and unwholesome condition. Sanitary improvements were particularly necessary in these dwellings. Those interested in the health and comfort of the poorer classes would materially promote their cause by calling for a more stringent provision in the Municipal Act for enforcing better sanitary arrangements in the chawls. He considered legislation for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor of greater importance than a Factory Act. On comparing the physique of mill opeatives with that of labourers working elsewhere, he found the former much healthier and stronger, because they were better paid. In his opinion it would be materially to the advantage of work-people, as well as of the employés, that the hours for starting and closing of mills, as also the hours of relaxation, should be fixed by Government. He also thought that men, women, and children alike should be allowed to work without any further restriction as to age, &c. He would suggest that all mills should commence work at 6 a. m. and stop at 6 p. m. all the year round, with an interval of an hour for rest. He further recommended that mills should stop once a week, or 52 days in the year. But he would call the people to clean the machinery on the days of rest. The work-people were agitating in favour of stopping the mills four days in a month. The mill-owners had also agitated for the same purpose, but they could not carry out their desire unless all agreed as to combined action. He made his suggestions upon the question of holidays and the reduction of working hours, provided that they were made to apply to the whole of British India, including the Native States. If the restrictions were only applied to British India, a great deal of the capital now employed there in the mill industry would be transferred to the Native States.

The examination of the witness was not finished when the Commissioners adjourned.

SALAR JUNG'S VISIT TO SIMLA.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur's visit to Simla:—

The two saloon carriages containing His Excellency and suite will

Leave Hyderabad on Thursday, the 25th September, at 7-15 A M.

Arrive Bombay on Friday, the 26th September, at 11-15 A M.

Leave Bombay on Saturday, the 27th September, at 6-30 P M by the Jabalpur Mail.

Arrive Allahabad on Monday, the 29th September, at 7-47 A M.

Leave Allahabad on Tuesday, the 30th September, at 7-42 P M.

Arrive Delhi on Wednesday, the 1st October, at 1-33 P M.

Leave Delhi on Thursday, the 2nd October, at 9 P M.

Arrive Umballa on Friday, the 3rd October, at 5-20 A M.

Leave Umballa on Friday by Tonga Dak.

Arrive Kalka same day

Leave Umballa by Jampan and arrive Simla on Saturday, the 4th October

MADRAS.

THE SUIT AGAINST WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.—On Thursday last Mr. Charles A Hicken, a student of the Civil Engineering College, brought a suit in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Handley, the 1st Judge, against Wilson's Circus Company, for damages to the extent of Rs. 2,000, for injuries received by the plaintiff through the negligence of the defendants. Mr. J. R. Atkinson appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was unrepresented. On the 15th February, 1883, the plaintiff went to the Circus pavilion to witness the performance, purchased a ticket, and took his seat on the gallery, which, through defendant's negligence, being ill-constructed, toppled over and the plaintiff broke his left leg. He was an inmate of the General Hospital for two months, and therefore lost one year's study at College and promotion. His Honour was of opinion that Rs. 1,000 would be a fair amount of damages, and awarded judgment for that amount, with costs and attorney's fees.—*Mail.*

THE HINDOO STATES OF INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, continuing his articles on the native States of India, treats in the third of the series, at considerable length, of the Hindoo States. There are ninety-three of these States in India, excluding Cashmere as a frontier State, in addition to the three great Mahratta principalities, and they present every degree of size and importance, from wealthy Mysore and the rich Rajpoot princedoms down to the petty Rajah of Soanth, with his revenue of £3,000 and his salute of nine guns. They may be conveniently treated in the following groups: The State of Mysore, the principalities of Raj

one officer, thirteen seriously wounded, including one officer, and twenty-eight slightly wounded, including one superior officer and three subalterns, fifty-one in all. In each of the Mingan and Kimpai Channels there were several casemated batteries, one of which was protected by armour-plates 12 centimetres thick. Another battery had armour 30 centimetres in thickness, consisting of plates of sheet-iron each 2 centimetres thick and perfectly bolted together. The Chinese guns were of different calibres, from 14 to 21 centimetres.

M. Ferry the Premier, telegraphed to Admiral Courbet the following despatch in reply :—"The country, who hailed in you the victory of Soutay, is now your debtor for another deed of arms. The Government of the Republic is happy to express the nation's gratitude to your admirable crews and their glorious leader."

In a despatch dated the Min River, the 11th of August, the correspondent of the *Times* says :—On the 9th inst. the news of the bombardment of Keelung reached me from an authentic source, and was confirmed later in the evening by the French sailors who had returned in the Villars. The Chinese had the information the day before; but their reports, whether from mandarin or compradors, are untrustworthy. This news, in face of the proposed American mediation and the French statement that they consider war not to be declared, is surprising. To-day I found that the French had suppressed part of the truth. Keelung was not taken and occupied; only the old forts were bombarded and destroyed. The French, having landed in insufficient force, were driven back with losses, the extent of which is unknown. There is no cable to Keelung; and in the absence of independent witnesses a true account of the matter is not procurable.

The *Times* publishes a series of despatches from Foochow and the Min River, dated between August 6 and 20, which contain some account of Admiral Courbet's proceedings. In the first despatch, which is dated Mouth of the Min, August 6, the correspondent says :—

The scare prevailing here culminated on the night of the 31st ult., when then the time fixed was up, and the latest news indicated that war was imminent. On the 1st inst., Admiral Courbet received a telegram from Mr. Patenotre. The gallant officer was furious—"jumping mad" I was told. He stamped his foot, and said, "If I only had the despatch I expected there would be no sign of the Chinese fleet in half-an-hour." Admiral Courbet has been persistently uncivil to the Chinese officials, subjecting them to every possible humiliation. He hardly allowed them speech. The only argument, he says, is "un parfait coup de canon." The commanders of the Chinese gun-boats, before the 31st ult., were frequently told by him that acts of their usual duty, such as getting ready to move their anchors, amounted to direct menace, and that he would fire if they were continued. Meanwhile, the French torpedo-boats cruised round the Chinese gun-boats, making a feint of laying torpedoes under them. Both fleets have been under steam n ight and day, cleared for action; the French guns being loaded, the torpedoes on the booms, and the crews sleeping by their guns; half a ship's crew doing duty by turns. These facts show the truth of my telegram, stating that Admiral Courbet has done his best to provoke hostilities. The French crews were also greatly excited, and in a state of incipient mutiny, owing to the enforced delays and the prospect of peace. The impression on the 1st inst, and since, both of the Chinese and of the foreigners, has been that the French Government desires to avoid war.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF KEELUNG RENEWED.

A telegram to the *Times* from Hongkong, dated September 4, says :—The French are shelling Keelung again. It is presumed that they intend to occupy this place. Its possession will be useless to them, and will absorb all their force available for landing, without affording any corresponding advantage. To work the coal there is impossible. The Calissoufres and Saone are lying there for the protection of the French mail steamers.

In a telegram dated August 20, the correspondent adds :—At Keelung the French have gained very little. The mines have been flooded by the breaking of the pumping-gear and the diversion of streams; and only the dross at the pitheads remains The French, however, may seize the Hong Kong coal fleet. They cannot effect more than the bombardment of coast towns and the stoppage of trade. Their only chance lies in a large expedition to Peking. The occupation of Formosa and Hainan will only lead to indefinite hostilities in these islands and in Tong-king, where serious operations are imminent.

All sorts of reports are current at Paris with regard to the movements of Admiral Courbet; no one knows where he is. It is semi-officially reported that he has received *carte blanche* to act as he may think occasion requires. It is said that he will not proceed to further hostilities for ten days, by which time he will have with the reinforcements from Saign sufficient men to occupy some of the northern ports. In the meanwhile steps are being taken to reinforce the already large squadron under his command. The strength of the three Chinese armies converging on the French position in Tonkin, as referred to elsewhere, is stated to be approximately as follows :—Quangsi, which is a populous and wealthy province, and has no seaboard to defend, 25,000 men; Quangtung, which has also to provide for the defence of the city of Canton, 20,000 men, 10,000 being already at Langson and Bac-le; and Yunnan, 20,000 men. What the force of the Black Flags, who will join the last, is at present, it is impossible to say; but it is anticipated that it will amount to 10,000 men before Honghoa is reached.

The latest news from Foochow states that the city and the settlement are quiet. The Vice-Consul has returned to the Pagoda under a Chinese guard, and the Consul will go back to the city soon. The Chinese are working at the repairs of the forts. Order is only maintained by the presence of the forces landed from the British and American fleets. A *Standard* telegram from Shanghai states that the French residents are expecting to receive an order of expulsion. Those most authorised to give an opinion on the subject are said to think that the prolongation of hostilities would be more unfavourable to France than to China. The Imperial edicts and the diplomatic circulars recently issued by the Tsungli-Yamen indicate, according to the Pekin correspondent of the *Times*, that a spirit of defiance is the result of the Foochow disaster. Placards have been set up in the streets proclaiming war with France, and enjoining the people under severe penalties to abstain from molesting other foreigners.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the Chinese view of the Foochow affair—a view which they will doubtless make known to the Treaty Powers—is that Admiral Courbet has been guilty of treachery in taking advantage of the permission accorded to the war-ships of friendly Powers to enter Chinese ports, and in then bombarding the arsenal and the villages around it without having received any provocation from the Chinese troops. The same paper also states on excellent authority that there is not the smallest foundation for the statement that China wishes to come to an arrangement with the French Government.

It is said that Li Hung Chang has been degraded and deprived of his titles. No official confirmation has, however, been received. It is, however, not regarded as improbable, as public and official feeling in China is known to run strongly against him, in consequence of the Treaty of Tientsin. He is looked on as the cause of the present state of affairs. But if his degradation has taken place, it is believed that it will merely amount to the temporary deprivation of his button, the mark of his official rank; but it is stated to be highly improbable that he will also be dismissed from his post of Governor-General of Chihli.

THE BAC LE AFFAIR.

Colonel Dugenne's report on the Bac-Le affair has been published by the French Government, with the exception, however, of the introductory portion, which would have shown what instructions he received from General Millot. It is believed that the latter, entertaining misgivings by reason of his having simply informed the Chinese authorities of his intention to occupy Langson without requiring any acknowledgment of the notification, instructed Colonel Dugenne to march on Langson "pacifically," and to await further instructions if he encountered resistance. Be this as it may, the *Journal Officiel*, after announcing the arrival of the report, says :—"The ambush laid by the Chinese for the small French column advancing to occupy Langson conformably to the treaty signed by China is clearly proved by this document. The French troops, composed of three French companies, three Tonquinese companies and a long convoy of provisions, headed by a band of Chasseurs d'Afrique, arrived on the 22nd of June at the Song Thuong, above Bac-Le, after marches rendered very toilsome by drenching rain, heat, and the bad state of the roads."

The remainder of Colonel Dugenne's report is then given in full. It states that all the French movements were watched by armed men, concealed on the other side of the river; that next morning, while the French were crossing on pontoons, they were fired on from a wooded hill 250 metres distant, and that after an hour's fighting the enemy were dislodged and disappeared in the brushwood, the French having lost three men wounded. While the crossing had been completed, and the French halted during the middle of the day on an open spot. The report goes on to say :—

"At 8 o'clock the bearer of a flag of truce, bearing a letter from the Commander of the Chinese troops, presented himself at the outposts and was brought to me, with three men, who stated that they were deserters from the Chinese army, and who expressed a desire to take service in the French army. From the translation of the scholar who had been placed at my disposal at Hanoi I understood clearly two things :—(1) That the Commander of the Chinese troops was aware of the Treaty of Tientsin; (2) that he asked me for a delay of 10 days to fall back with his troops, which he estimated to number 10,000, beyond the frontier. On being severally questioned, the three deserters said that between Song Thuong and Langson there were from 20 to 24 companies of 300 men each.

"At 10 o'clock a fresh messenger presented himself. He stated that he was sent by the Viceroy of Kuang-Si to inform the military chiefs, who might not be aware thereof, that peace had been signed, to prevent any collision between the French and Chinese troops, and to expedite the retreat of the latter. This man evidently knew of the letter brought with the first flag of truce. He asked me, although without insisting on it, to allow the Chinese columns, the marching of which was very slow in this mountainous country, time to get away. I asked him whether, in his capacity of envoy, he had authority over the military chiefs. On his replying that he had, I told him that, to cut short all difficulties, he had only to request the commander of the Chinese troops to at once commence a retreat. He replied, after a moment's reflection, that he would give this order and insure its execution. I expressed my indignation to him at our having been received as enemies by soldiers who knew their nation to be at peace with ours. He assured me that the vanguard had not been attacked by Chinese soldiers but by bandits of Nay-pong-Nai. I expressed to him a desire to see the military commander. He replied that the officer would make no difficulty in coming to my camp, and that he would himself bring him. He then took leave of me.

"At half-past 2, I was informed that the envoy of the Viceroy of Kuang-Si and the Commander of the Chinese troops, attended by a numerous escort, had arrived at the outposts, where they had stopped, declaring their intention not to proceed farther. I sent Commander Cretin to receive them. This officer recommended them to accompany him to the camp. The envoy from the Governor of Kuang-Si seemed disposed to come. As to the military chief he began by declaring that he would not cross the boundaries of the provinces of Bacninh and Langson. Then, on his colleague insisting, he said he would come to the camp, but that he wished first to change his clothes. He withdrew with his escort. The envoy of the Viceroy then in turn withdrew. Neither the one nor the other reappeared.

"At 3 o'clock I sent to the Chinese advance posts the bearer of the flag of truce whom I had received in the morning. I gave him a letter for the Chinese Commander, thus worded :—' In an hour the French troops will recommence their march.'"

At 4 o'clock the march was resumed, with orders not to fire first on the Chinese, whatever their attitude. In a few minutes the vanguard was fired on, and though the Colonel at first thought there was a misunderstanding, all doubt was dispelled by a general fusillade from the enemy posted in the high ridges on the sky-border. There was an instant's wavering, especially among the Tonquinese companies, but the vanguard was reinforced, and by 6-30 the Chinese fire had been silenced by the African battalion on the right flank. But in the van, "despite the despatch of successive reinforcements of Jeannin's company, and Captain Rouchet's detachment of Tonquinese and the energy displayed by all both officers and soldiers, it was impossible to gain an inch of ground." At nightfall the firing ceased, the French loss being one officer and seven men killed with three officers and 43 men wounded, and the French spent part of the night in throwing up intrenchments.

At 7-30 next morning the firing was resumed, and the Chinese, "nearly all armed with Remingtons, and a few with Winchesters and Peabodies," were not long in "making havoc among the men, and especially among the animals, which were not screened by the intrenchments." All that the French could do was to keep the Chinese at bay. At 11 o'clock the fire became heavier, while the enemy began to appear in the rear.

"In the south-west, on the hill, the Chinese troops were heard repeatedly beating the call. Every moment a man or a mule fell. In a few minutes four men wounded, and lying near the ambulance, were struck and killed. We were surrounded on all sides, and it was clear that if we remained where we were our complete annihilation was a mere matter of time. I ordered every preparation for a retreat. The Buguet Company commenced the movement, and struck out in the direction of Bac-Le. The ambulance followed. The mules bore the wounded who could endure this mode of carriage, and the others were placed on litters. Then came the baggage train, and there only remained the victuals and luggage of the officers. Just as the coolies, under the charge of M. Rouzaud, were about to shoulder their usual burdens, the Chinese in ambush on the hill fired on them. In a twinkling 10 coolies were killed; All the rest took to flight in terror. Their burdens had to be left behind."

Colonel Dugenne then describes the retreat, Bac-Le being reached at 5 p.m., and gives the second loss as one officer killed, three officers and 20 men wounded, two missing, and two deaths from sunstroke. All the wounded were brought away. He concludes by saying :—

"It is plain that the Chinese reached the Song Thuong almost simultaneously with us, that they trifled with us by their negotiations, with the sole object of completing their concentration and taking up the best positions, and, lastly, that they had long selected and prepared the ambuscade in which they awaited us."

This evidently candid report forms a curious contrast to General Millot's telegrams, published two months ago. On the 25th of June the General telegraphed :—

"In violation of treaties, a French column, numbering 700 men, has been attacked while on the march to Langson by 4,000 regular Chinese troops. The French repulsed the enemy. I am sending forward General Negrier with reinforcements. Our losses were seven killed and 42 wounded, including two officers."

On the 27th he telegraphed :—"The detachment ordered on Langson is in safety at Bac-Le. Our troops have displayed great vigour." General Millot, however, has just been relieved of his command—of course, at his own request (on the ground of neuralgia). But the Radicals, with whom he is a favourite, insist that he is a victim, and has been disgraced. He is succeded by General Briere de l'Isle, of the Marines. This is the fourth change since Riviere's death—General Bouet, Admiral Courbet, and General Millot having successively been in command of the army.

A Cabinet Council was held in Paris on August 30, under the presidency of M. Jules Ferry, at which Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, communicated a despatch from General Millot, French commander in Tonkin, asking to be relieved of his post on the ground of ill-health. The Government telegraphed to General Millott in reply sanctioning his return to France. General Briere de Lisle will succeed him in the chief command. The *Daily News* Paris correspondent says that the true reason why General Millot threw up his command is stated to be that finding 25 per cent. of his small army disabled by disease, he called for reinforcements, which political necessities prevented the Government for sending him. It may be noticed that although General Millot has been recalled on the plea of ill-health, the Government has publicly and officially censured Colonel Dugenne. Tuesday's *Journal Officiel* publishes the first sentence of General Millot's despatch enclosing Colonel Dugenne's report on the Bac-le affair, and then says :—" Here follow the judgments of the General-in-Chief." These judgments were evidently too severe to admit of publication.

FRENCH HIGH-HANDEDNESS IN MADAGASCAR.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Times* from Tamatave on August 1, says :—A serious interference by the French has occurred here leading to a sharp correspondence between our Consul, Mr. Graves, and the French Admiral. The circumstances are as follows :—Messrs. Proctor Brothers sent their lugger, the Elise, from Tamatave to Mohambo with a cargo of American cotton cloths. Their agent at Fenoarivo, finding that prices were better there, ordered the lugger to that port, as the French man-of-war which had been there for some time had left. At 7 a.m. on the day after the captain of the lugger had received this order the French man-of-war Scarf entered Mohambo, cast anchor, and sent an officer on board the lugger, accompanied by a boatful of armed men, who after overhauling her cargo and making a note of it, ordered the captain to return once to Tamatave. The captain said he had been directed by Messrs. Proctor Brothers' agent to proceed to Fenoarivo, when the Frenchman peremptorily ordered him to Tamatave, adding that if he did not go he knew a way of making him. Under this threat the captain had no other course but to return to Tamatave. Mr. Graves thought the incident so serious that he has reported it to the Foreign Office, accompanied by a claim for damages from Messrs. Proctor Brothers.

Quickly following this incident has been the issue of a proclamation, headed "République Francaise," ordering that all vessels arriving at Tamatave, Mojanga, or other ports on the coast of Madagascar where there is a French man-of-war must before any communication is held with the shore be boarded by a quarantine or sanitary officer and obtain pratique. Then follows a number of stringent regulations. Boats fishing off the island, and others not voyaging any distance from it, are exempted from such examination. The very general impression produced here by this proclamation of quarantine, for which there is not the shadow of a reason, is that it is merely a handle to be used by the French to harass and interfere with all foreign trade with the island, and especially with British trade. They also thus arrogate the right of jurisdiction by their vessels over the vessels of any other nationality in all the ports of Madagascar.

No advance has been made on the Hovas lines since the reconnoissance of January last, when a French force of 500 men were driven back with loss by the Malagasy troops. It is daily talked of, however, and in preparation for it 80 mules have recently been landed, and 500 additional troops, bringing the French force up to 1,500.

The Hovas occupy a position about six miles to the rear of Tamatave, where they have thrown up a series of earthworks, their regular troops are armed with Remingtons, and the militia, or irregulars, with spears and other native weapons. They have several field-guns and four or five machine guns of their own manufacture. They have also plenty of ammunition of all kinds. So if the French make an attack upon them they will have a warm reception. Should, however, the latter succeed in dislodging them, the Hovas will simply retire a short distance to a stronger position in their rear, on the first range of hills from the coast. There will thus be bloodshed, but uselessly, for the French cannot, without a large army, expect to obtain any foothold in the island.

Rather a painful case of official cruelty on the part of the French occurred here recently. An American barque put in here with the captain's wife very ill. The French authorities sent a doctor out, who ordered the sick lady ashore. Her husband, the captain, who accompanied her in the boat, was not allowed to land, and though she lingered three days he was not allowed to see her before she died or to be present at her burial.

THE JAPANESE DEMAND ON CHINA.

THE first consequence of the war between France and China, as regards the external relations of the latter country, has been the demand, that the sovereignty of his country in the Islands of Loo Choo should be formally recognized and admitted at the Chinese capital. It is also added that he is instructed to demand the same treaty rights as are accorded by China to other foreign States. In order to invest these demands with the greater significance he refuses to negotiate about them anywhere else than at Pekin. These demands may have a deeper significance than appears on the surface; but it was only to be expected that China's neighbours would avail themselves of what they consider her embarrassment to press for a decision in their favour of any differences that might happen to exist between them.

It may not be forgotten that in the year 1879 the Japanese adopted the bold measure of putting an end to a dispute which had then been some time standing between them and China with reference to the archipelago of Loo Choo, by forcibly occupying those islets and by deposing their king. There were circumstances in connexion with that occupation which tended to aggravate and emphasize the insult, not to say injury to Chinese power; and on several subsequent occasions an appeal to arms seemed more or less likely to ensue. However, five years have elapsed without any conflict of authority. The old tribute missions to Ningpo have been discontinued, and officials from Tokio have governed the archipelago from the town of Napakiang. There have been different indications that the Chinese had not not become more disposed by the lapse of time to acquiesce in the loss of even a nominal supremacy which dates back for some 12 centuries; and it may possibly be due to these rumours that the Japanese Government has determined on the pressing them to secure from that of Pekin a formal surrender of its historical claims to exercise authority over Loo Choo. This, perhaps, is, after all, only natural, although the Japanese would have shown greater self-control if they had been content with the result that China had waived all her privileges during more than five years, and that her navy is not likely to be in a condition for a much longer period to enable her to undertake any maritime adventures. Still, the demand has been made; but if the present party in power at Pekin is true to its traditions it will refuse compliance with a demand that might seem to carry with it an injury to the imperial dignity, although it has not the power to reverse the fact. The strong point of the Chinese claim over the Loo Choos consists in their people having adopted the Chinese character, while the remote connexion established by the Emperor Yangti in the year 605 has borrowed fresh strength from the voluntary recognition of Chinese supremacy under both of the last two dynasties. In the great war with Japan in the 16th century the Loo Chooans arrayed themselves on the side of China, and rendered good service on the sea against the forces of the great Japanese hero Taiko. The Chinese Government, unfortunately for its own interests, paid but scant attention to these dependents of theirs beyond the sea, and their apathy afforded the aggressive Princes of Satsuma with the opportunity of establishing their claims in this archipelago.

In more recent times the naval superiority of Japan has enabled her to make good and to solidify claims which are theoretically inferior to those of China, and to consolidate her possession of islands of without value to her, and considering how many far more important matters China has to attend to than the preservation of a fictitious predominance in a group of islands that present no feature of importance, it must be hoped in her own interests that prudence will prevail over pride and induce her present Ministers to make no vain remonstrance to recognizing the fact which she has been unable to prevent.—*Times.*

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

THE following is the result of the recent competitive examination for admission to the Staff College. The names are placed in order of merit :—

	Marks.
a Lieut. C L. Callwell, Royal Artillery	2,951
a Capt E W Fleming, Royal Artillery	2,883
a Capt H H Hart, Royal Engineers	2,850
a Lieut E Agar, Royal Engineers	2,793
a Lieut H F Northcott, 2nd West India Regt	2,719
a A J Renny, Bengal Staff Corps	2,717
a Lieut E H Bethell, Royal Engineers	2,646
a Bt Major A G Creagh, Royal Artillery	2,524
a Capt W A Smith, Royal Artillery	2,508
a Lieut M E Haynes, Royal Engineers	2,433
b Capt W B Fletcher, Royal Artillery	2,413
b Lieut H M Johnstone, Royal Engineers	2,409
a Major J Daniell, R M L I	2,336
a Lieut C E Poynder, Madras S Corps	2,294
b Lieut F N Maude, Royal Engineers	2,281
a Major W Gatacre, 1-Lancashire	2,365
b Capt T S Baldock, Royal Artillery	2,358
a Lieut A E Jones, Bengal Staff Corps	2,338
a Lieut F Hammersley, 1-Lanc Fusiliers	2,333
b Capt J A Grieve, Royal Artillery	2,318
a Lieut H H Smythe, 2-Royal Scots Fusiliers	2,307
a Lieut D Urquhart, 2-A and S Highlanders	2,296
a Major H C B Farrant, L N Lanc R	2,264
a Capt W H Hippisley, 2-Dragoons	2,244
a Capt E C Bethune, 3-Gordon Highlanders	2,239
a Capt C R Simpson, 2-Line Regt	2,206
a Capt G F C McKenzie, 2-Suffolk Regt	2,137
a Capt F W Gleeson, Bombay S Corps	2,099
b Lieut R R N Sturt, Bengal S Corps	2,092
b Capt L G Fawkes, Royal Artillery	2,083
a Lieut H A S Barworth, 1-W I Regt	2,056
a Lieut L W Bode, 2-Middlesex Regt	2,056
a Major M Churchill, 2-Northern Regt	2,045
b Capt J H Rossiter, Royal Artillery	2,036
a Capt E R Evans, 1-R W Fusiliers	2,008
a Capt H J Craufurd, Grenadier Guards	1,997
a Lieut A P Cautley, R M L I	1,931
a Capt C E de la P Beresford, 1-L'pool Rt	1,909
a Lieut R B Williams, 1 Somerset Lt In	1,975
b Capt A Daniell, Bengal Staff Corps	1,928
a Lieut F W N Wogan Browne, 3rd Hus	1,911
b Capt F W Kitchener, 2-W York Regt	1,865
b Lieut C J Cockburn, 1-E Warwick Rt	1,822
b Capt H J M Graham, Roy Artillery	1,780
b Capt F Carpenter, 1-Connaught Rangers	1,757
b Lieut S T Banning, 1-Roy W Fusiliers	1,719
b Capt W E Brown, 1-East York Regt	1,603

a Successful. *b* No vacancy available.

NATIVE DISTURBANCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE *Natal Mercury* gives a striking account of the escape of Mr. Edward Peachey, a trader in Usibepu's territory, from the Usutu party that recently attacked Usibepu. The battle is thus described :—The Usutus' right wing opened fire. Advancing towards where the Usutus were, Usibepu sent out a handful of men to meet them, and then the battle really commenced. The Usutus advancing under cover of the Boer's guns, met Usibepu's men at the foot of the hill and fought hand to hand for some ten minutes when they turned and ran, followed by Usibepu's men, who were about 500 strong to 5,000 of the Usutus. The Boers, however, now advanced, and poured in a deadly fire, and Usibepu's men began to fall by the score. It was impossible for them to stand the deadly fire, and they turned and ran for cover. This retreat was followed by a general advance of the Usutus, at least 10,000 strong, and the Boers, with from 400 to 500 mounted. After another ineffectual attempt to stand, we could see Usibepu's men in full retreat across the river, which runs at the foot of the mountain.

Here is a close view of the results of the fight :—After walking some seven miles we came to the strongest kraal of Usibepu's declimated tribe, and I should think every woman and child that was left from Manhlagazi. The women and children were mourning and wailing; the stench was something awful; there was no comfort to be got in any position, and the rain came pouring down. During the search for one of our comrades, we went all over the battle-field, and the sight was something horrible. Usibepu's men were lying as they fell, but great numbers of the Usutus were lying face downwards with their shields placed over their heads, as if killed when running away. I counted as many as fourteen assegai-stabs and a bullet-wound in some of Usibepu's men, but so far as I could see the Usutus were all stabbed in the hands. Many Manhlagazi men were also completely ripped-up and otherwise mutilated. The accounts my Kaffirs gave me were heart-rending. Among other sights were those of women dead with their children fastened to their backs. We came to the wagons, but found nothing but ashes and irons left; the hides were all cut up into strips. Wherever the Usutus had visited a kraal, they had opened the mealie pits and put in all the filth they could find, and, killing dogs, etc., threw them in. This made food very scarce, and there is no doubt that this unfortunate, though brave and plucky, race will die by hundreds of starvation.

Mr. Peachey concludes thus :—I have served seventeen years under her Majesty's colours, and until these last few months have not known those colours to be disgraced; but I do consider that until Usibepu has his territory secured to him a stain will rest upon old England's flag in Zululand. When I was a boy no Dutch, French, or Russian would have been allowed to attack a chief under England's protection without being brought to task; but the sort of men who governed then are, I fear, gone out of fashion nowadays.

CASEY'S "REVELATIONS,"

THE Archbishop of Tuam has addressed the following letter to Lord Spencer with reference to the so-called revelations by Casey :—

"St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Aug. 28.

"May it please your Excellency,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's letter, with accompanying memorandums, of the 24th inst. Notwithstanding the statements and the arguments so ably and so powerfully put forward in the memorandums, there is nothing short of a public inquiry can satisfy a discerning and expectant public, for they feel that the circumstances of the case are very much altered since the trial, and they, therefore, naturally expect that the Government would take advantage of those circumstances to arrive at an exact knowledge of the actual condition of things. These circumstances are the declaration of Casey that in proof of his sincerity, after having been repeatedly warned of his risk and responsibility, he was prepared to undergo any punishment, even death itself, if necessary, in atonement for the guilt of having sworn away the life of an innocent man, whom he declares to have been altogether absent from the scene of the horrid massacre at Maamtrasna. The absence of any conceivable adequate motive on the latter occasion, while he had obviously the most powerful motive on the former—viz., the saving of his own neck from the halter—deeply impressed all who were present as to the truthful sincerity of his statement. Add to this, apart from the strong universal feeling then as well as now prevailing throughout Joyce's country respecting Myles Joyce's innocence, the dying declarations of the two other men executed with him as to his innocence as reported in the public Press at the time. It is hardly conceivable how in the very jaws of death they would allow themselves to be launched into eternity with a lie on their lips or an equivocation amounting to a lie for there are very few—far fewer than seems to be supposed—who are ignorant of this obvious joint of Christian morality—viz., that the abettor of, and participator in murder is morally just as guilty as the man who strikes the blow, or fires the fatal bullet. I assume that this important point was repeatedly and clearly impressed on the witnesses and the party accused by the learned counsel on both sides at the trial, and, therefore, the supposed mistake as to the meaning of the word 'innocent' so often referred to and so much relied on in the memorandum, could hardly be brought home to these wretched men, who, in addition, must have received all necessary instruction and enlightenment on this and cognate subjects from the zealous chaplains of the prison in preparing them or death. At this moment the whole case seems involved in mystery arising from the evidence of independent or so-called unimpeached witnesses—respecting whom, be it observed, a sifting public inquiry might elicit facts and motives of great importance for the elucidation of truth—and on the other from the dying declarations referred to. The exceptional nature of the case, as it now stands with all its circumstances, would seem to call for exceptional consideration on the part of the Government by instituting public inquiry. As regards the official incriminated, towards whom I can have no feeling one way or the other, being neither advocate nor accuser in the case, simply laying before your Excellency the statements publicly made to me, and my impressions not lightly entertained, it might seem more satisfactory, if not necessary, in order to satisfy reasonable public expectations, if at a public inquiry where there would be an opportunity afforded of questioning all parties connected with the prison, it was fully proved that he had not seen Casey on any other occasions than those referred to in the memorandum. I have the honour to remain, your Excellency's humble, obedient servant, J. M'EVILLY, Archbishop of Tuam."

The following reply has been sent by the Lord Lieutenant to the letter of the Archbishop of Tuam :—

"Dublin Castle, Aug. 29.

"My Lord Archbishop,—In the temporary absence of Sir Robert Hamilton I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter of the 28th of August, which his Excellency has read with attention, I am directed to inform you that his Excellency is unable to alter the decision which Sir Robert Hamilton communicated to you in his letter of the 24th of August, and his Excellency must decline to reopen the question.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord Archbishop, your Grace's obedient servant.

"W. S. B. KAVE.

"His Grace Most Rev. Archbishop John M'Evilly, D. D., St. Jarlath's, Tuam."

FRENCHMEN IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

MARSHAL MANTEUFFEL, the Stadtholder of Alsace-Lorraine, has issued a Rescript dealing with young men residing in the Richsland who are fit for military service, but claim exemption on the ground of foreign nationality. The cases dealt with are those of (1) sons of Frenchmen by origin and of Frenchmen by option; (2) young men who were recognized as foreigners by the Option Committee; and (3) young men who had received with emigration certificates, and who either have returned or may yet return to Alsace-Lorraine.

As regards the first and second classes, when the young men in question have reached their 17th year, their fathers will be called upon to naturalize themselves or their sons as Germans. In case of refusal the family will be allowed to remain in the country, but the sons will be expelled. If the authorities should not consider father or son a proper person to be naturalized the son will nevertheless be expelled. After expulsion young men will only be permitted to visit their relations for three weeks in the year. The same rules are to apply as regards unmarried men recognized as foreigners by the Option Committee so soon as they marry and have sons.

As regards the third class, who belong to the richer families, and have been educated abroad, they are summoned to prove within a month that they have received a new nationality or at once to serve their time in the army. If they prove that they have acquired a new nationality they will be expelled on the same conditions as the other young men above mentioned.

This measure has been taken, the Rescript states, in view of the fact that 14,000 persons, forming 4,500 families, are residing in the Richsland as foreigners. These, says Marshal Manteuffel, might increase from generation to generation till there be formed a considerable French colony in Alsace-Lorraine, to the great detriment of the German army.

Marshal Manteuffel's Rescript has not given rise to much comment in the newspapers in Paris, which are very guarded in referring to it, though one or two journals, like the *National* and the *France*, mildly qualify it as "vexatious," and as one of those blunders which the Prince Chancellor sometimes commits. In private conversation, however, it appears that its issue has created a feeling of mortification. That the German Government should have chosen the present moment, when protesting friendship for France, to take a measure which in any other time would have produced an outcry of resentment in France, suggests to men of acuteness that hostility to England and a common colonial policy are not the real motives of Prince Bismarck's amiability towards France. The idea of observant Frenchmen is, not that Marshal Manteuffel has taken an inopportune step, but that France has been cajoled into good humour preparatory to the infliction of a measure which virtually withdraws one of the concessions made by Germany in 1871.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, September 5.)

ADMIRALTY, 2nd September, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Fleet Surgn A McDonald, M D, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The Rev J Evans, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain in H M's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of 25th July, 1861, and 17th May, 1867—Naval Instr J D Paul has been placed on the Retired List.

ADMIRALTY, 4th September, 1884.

The following promotions have been made :—

Lieut A B Milne to be Comdr in H M's Fleet.

Sub-Lieuts. E C T Troubridge, A L Duff, and E M C Key, to be Lieuts in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, September 5.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 5th September, 1884.

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col W Kemmis retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Col.

Major A H John Des Barres retires on retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Major and Bt Lieut-Col W F Murdoch to be Lieut-Col, vice Col Sir F W de Winton, KCMG, Seconded.

The promotion of Capt J P Freeth to the rank of Major, notified in the *Gazette* of 19th Aug, 1884, is cancelled.

Capt J P Freeth to be Major upon the Second List, with seniority next beldw Major F N Innes.

Major C S Graham, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Bt Lieut-Col E R Cottingham, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors :—A H Armytage, vice Bt Lieut-Col C S Kylo, retired : J F Harman, upon the Seconded List ; A E Duthy, vice V Wing retired ; C M H Dowing, vice A W Armstrather, seconded for service in the Depart of the Director of Artillery and Stores ; R S Watson, upon the Seconded List ; the Hon F W J Shore, upon the Seconded List ; and W N Jervis vice Bt Lieut-Col W W Murdoch promoted.

The undermentioned Lieuts to be Captains :—

E A Lambart, vice A H Armytage, promoted ; C E Maturin, vice A E Duthy, promoted ; K St Davison, upon the Seconded List ; vice C M H Downing, promoted ; C H Blount, vice W N Jervis, promoted ; G N H Barlow, vice W N Lockyer, seconded for service in the Royal Small Arms Factories, Enfield ; and G M Bloomfly, vice A P Penton, seconded for service as an Instr in the Royal Gun Factories.

Lieut R W E Carnegy to be Lieut upon the Seconded List, on appointment to the Staff.

Lieut H L Murray-Dunlop to be Lieut upon the Seconded List, on appointment as an Adjt of Auxiliary Artillery.

The first Christian name of Lieut Dickinson is Thomas, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of 15th July, 1884.

Royal Engrs—Capt H R G Georges to be Major.

Capt J H Fox is placed upon half-pay.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Genl J G Medley, R (late Bengal) Engrs, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Genl.

Col T N Harward, R (late Bengal) A, to be Major-Genl, vice E M Playfair, R (late Madras) A, placed upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Lieut-Col J T Leshman, R (late Bombay) A, to be Col.

Lieut-Col Stapleton Penny, R (late Madras) A, to be Col.

WAR OFFICE, 5th September, 1884.

MILITIA.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, North Irish Divn, Lieut J G Griffith to be Capt.

2nd Brigade, South Irish Divn—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Captains :—R A Gray and L A de Vere Maunsell.

Infantry.

4th Battn, the Bedfordshire Regt, M A Fremanle, Gent, to be Lieut.

3rd Battn, the Leicestershire Regt, G J M Bagot-Chester, Gent, to be Lieut.

5th Battn, the R Inniskilling Fusiliers, the appointment of L N Beatty, Gent, as Lieut, notified in the *London Gazette* of 2nd May, 1884, is cancelled.

3rd Battn, the King's (Shropshire L I), Lieut H V Russell to be Capt. R C R Owen, Gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battn, the King's (Shropshire L I Lieut R Cockburn to be Capt.

4th Battn, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), Capt W H Trahar resigns his Commission.

3rd and 4th Battns, the Manchester Regt, Capt W S Woodhouse resigns his Commission.

3rd Battn, the Durham L I, T G Sowerby, Gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battn, the R Dublin Fusiliers, G Gerald De Courcy Harrison, Gent, to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Rl 1st Devon, R B West, Gent, to be Lieut.

Duke of Lancaster's Own, W Yates, Gent, to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Artillery.

2nd Devonshire, F P Wharton, Gent to be Lieut.

1st Edinburgh (City), Major J Laing to be Lieut Col.

1st Shropshire and Staffordshire, Lieut C Robinson resigns his Commission.

1st Worcester, the undermentioned Lieuts resign their Commissions :—J Miles and D Hall

H Watts, Gent to be Lieut.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire, Capt A O Marwood resigns his Commission.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire, Capt C L Bell to be Major.

C Willman, Esq, to be Capt.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire, H Stephenson, Gent to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

4th Vol Battn, the Gordon Highlanders, Major A N Forbes-Gordon resigns his Commission.

5th Cheshire, Lieut C W Holliday to be Capt.

2nd Durham, Lieut A Metcalfe-Gibson to be Capt.

The Rev G R Eden, M A to be Acting Chaplain.

The Rev W Morton, M A to be Acting Chaplain.

4th Durham, Capt J W Pattinson to be Major.

1st Fifeshire, Major J McFarlane to be Lieut-Col.

2nd Glamorgan, W D J Morris, Gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Hampshire, Surgn and Hony Surgn-Major J R Kealy, MD, resigns his Commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform on the Corps on hfs retirement.

1st Lancashire, T M Newell, Gent, to be Lieut.

9th Lancashire, Capt G Y Bolton, to be Major.

T Hutchinson, Gent., to be Qrmr.

11th Middlesex (Railway), S McCance, Gent, to be Lieut.

2nd Vol Batt

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Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungaoad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpor and Bombay.
Bombay to Nasvi, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Mutra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Mutra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
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Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Busscrah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Visagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
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Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
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Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
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Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. from Rutnagar.
Do. from Sattara.
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Do. from Secunderabad to Mussellpatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883 ..... £300,000
„ 1882 ..... £944,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,400,581 17 8	1877	£2,759,949 18
1873	£2,318,210 14 0	1883	£3,162,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum treet.

DORSET COUNTY SCHOOL.
NEAR DORCHESTER.

VISITOR.—The BISHOP of SALISBURY.

HEAD MASTER.—The Rev. T. RUSSELL WRIGHT, M.A. (late Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge.)
School site of 10 acres, most healthily situated.
School Chapel, Fives Court, Chemical Laboratory, Carpenter's shop.
Boys receive kind treatment and personal attention.
Three Terms.
Fees £33 to £44 per annum.
Boys can remain during holidays on payment of a moderate additional fee.
For prospectus apply to A. HAYNES, Esq., Powerstock, Dorsetshire, England.

INSURANCES.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, an remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883:
1,670 PROPOSALS for .....Rs. 53,72,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

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HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers!

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NOTICES.

VALVOLINE

TO CONSUMERS OF CYLINDER OIL.

BAIRD'S PATENT SIGHT FEED LUBRICATORS save 40 per cent. of oil. To be had from ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited, Massaon.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Musjid "	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Rocks)	Katipurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Sion	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Coorla	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Bhandoop	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannah*	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Damergaum
Deewa	Jawar	Padeadari	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Khadawall	Harsud	Karli	Pownar.
Wasaind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Algaum	Hurda*	Salaiwadi	Kapri
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Poona*¶¶	Keim
Ghotee	Dharan	Loonee	Barsee Road
Bailgaum	Khundi	Goregolee	Marhea
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeolat	Unger
Siding	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Hoshengabad	Patus	Packney ‡
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond†	Sholapur*
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Hoodgee
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Kurlahgan
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Doodnch
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for	Kartrus	Goodoor
Naldongree	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Shahabad*†‡
Kulgaum	Babal	Nargaum	Wadi
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Mujee	Kurell (for	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore
Mussawud	Saugor)	Nandoora	Road
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Jullun†	Kistna
Julgaum	Kuruk Ball	Sheagaum*	Chicksagor
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Hoisur	Keem	Th asra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Uncleur	Byrehavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Bronch*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallei	Barsi-rea
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beelcemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Borewlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
(Dyeur)	Nowsaree	Waesud	Patree
Bhyader	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat*¶	Bhalui	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomrot†	Lucknow
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

*Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 10 minutes for Dinner ¶¶40 minute for Dinner.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in iron-bound case.
Orders, enclosing remittance, £10-10 (which includes the whole) to be sent to
T. R. GRIMES,
83, New Bond St., London, W.
Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
Extensive Show Rooms for Lamps Table Glass, China, Electro Plate, &c.
Descriptive Catalogue free.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY (next door to National Bank),
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THE NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.

IN SILVER, Rs. 35, 30, 28, 18, 16.

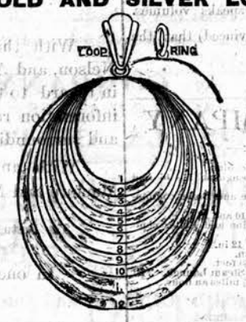
IN GOLD, Rs. 200, 185, 110, 90, 80, 55, 45.

A Large Assortment of Very Pretty Neck-Chains, of various Patterns, from Rs. 14 to 55

DEAD GOLD AND SILVER LOCKETS.

SILVER LOCKETS.

PLAIN.		ENGRAVED.	
Rs. 5	No. 1	Rs. 7	
„ 6	2	„ 8	
„ 7	3	„ 9	
„ 8	4	„ 10	
„ 9	5	„ 11	
„ 11	6	„ 13	
„ 12	7	„ 14	
„ 13	8	„ 15	
„ 14	9	„ 17	
„ 15	10	„ 18	
„ 17	11	„ 20	
„ 20	12	„ 22	



GOLD LOCKETS.

PLAIN.		ENGRAVED.	
Rs. 23	No. 1	Rs. 25	
„ 26	2	„ 28	
„ 30	3	„ 33	
„ 33	4	„ 36	
„ 38	5	„ 42	
„ 42	6	„ 46	
„ 48	7	„ 52	
„ 54	8	„ 58	
„ 60	9	„ 64	
„ 66	10	„ 72	
„ 80	11	„ 75	
„ 95	12	„ 100	

Calcutta Exhibition.

THE KIRKSTALL FORGE CO.,

NEAR LEEDS, ENGLAND,

Beg to call special attention to their Magnificent Exhibit.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING.
BAR IRON. AXLES, &c.

JUST LANDED.

ANOTHER BATCH OF THE
CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.

These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,
BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Journ., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed in the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Lable with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

Platedware of the Best Quality and at English Prices.

SIDE DISHES.
BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE OVAL DISHES.
Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 dishes at pleasure,
The Beaded pattern, much admired for its neatness, combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished.
Per set of four dishes. Cash ... ...Rs. 250
Per pair, forming eight dishes ... ... „ 150

The Carlton Club Entree Dishes,
With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish*, where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life. The Dish can also be used when required as a Soup Tureen. Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and one loose Dish, small size.....Rs. 90
Do. do. large size..... „ 110
The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces—*viz.*, the cover, the triflanged divided dish, the dish, which is detachable and the warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful article.

Richly Electro-silvered on best Nickel Silver Rs.100

ORIGINAL PEG AND HALF-PEG MEASURE COMBINED.
This useful little article can be used instead of a Wine-glass.
Plain body, with gilt bowls ... ... each Rs. 10 0

Catalogues of Platedware will be sent, post free, on application to
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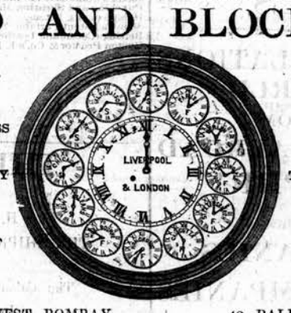
ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY
TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,



(RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES
THE ROYAL FAMILY
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY, &c., &c.

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.
Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co LONDON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

LADIES' FRENCH KID WALKING BOOTS AND SHOES.

French Kid Oxford Shoes, well finished, very serviceable, Cash Rs. 11-8, Credit Rs. 12-8.

French Kid Button Boots, best English made, Cash Rs. 15-8, Credit Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 18.

French Kid Oxford Shoes by the best French Makers, Cash Rs. 12-12, Credit Rs. 14.

Evening Dress and House Shoes from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12. Children's Kid Button Boots. Walking and House Shoes always in stock.

N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a pattern boot or the outline of the foot on paper as a guide for size.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

AMERICAN ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN: Five Stops (with Automatic Swell)	..Rs. 400
Do. UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE: Twelve Stops..	.. „ 500
Do. CHURCH MODEL BY MASON AND HAMLIN, 12 Stops, including Octave Coupler and Sub-Bass with Patent Swell	.. „ 650
Do. ORGAN BY SMITH: very handsome, 11 Stops (as illustrated above)	.. „ 400
Do. do. do. 13 Stops	.. „ 600
Do. do. BY ESTEY: Four Stops	.. „ 300
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN: Compass, 5 Octaves and Notes ..	.. „ 120

HARMONIUMS.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM:
FIVE ROWS OF VIBRATORS, WITH EIGHTEEN STOPS. Rs. 800.
(Specially made for India.)

DOUBLE DIAPASON SOLID ORGAN HARMONIUM:
14 STOPS, 2 KNEE SWELLS (A VERY POWERFUL INSTRUMENT). Rs. 550.
(The above is specially made for India, and is secured with Brass clamps at the corners.)

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves..	Rs. 100	In handsome Rose-wood, with 7 Stops ...	... Rs. 300
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves..	„ 120	In Oak, 8 Stops	... „ 300
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves...	„ 160	In handsome Walnut, 8 Stops, zinc bottom...	... „ 350
Solid Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator...	„ 180	In Ebony and Gold do. do. ...	... „ 450

New Detailed Catalogues free by Post

S. ROSE & Co., 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

NOTICE TO "VALVOLINE" OIL CONSUMERS.

AS we do not sell to merchants or dealers we caution manufacturers and users of steam power who desire to purchase the original and only genuine "Valvoline" Oils, to order only of our authorised Agents.
The use of our word, Trade Mark, "Valvoline," is being pirated by competitors to sell imitations of our celebrated Oils which are solely manufactured by us in America.
Also see that every cask and smaller package is branded with LEONARD and ELLIS' name, as all other Oils will be found much inferior on using and comparing them carefully.

LEONARD AND ELLIS,
New York and London.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Base's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."
The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
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